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Indians Beitles, Conference, &c.—Authentic secount of the engagement of Capt.—Captivity of Mrs. Shute.—Ancodotes of the Indians.—Narrative of the Captivity of Mrs. Johnson, of Charlestown.—Captivity of John Fitch, of Aphly, Man.; and of Mrs. Johnson, of Charlestown.—Captivity of John Fitch, of Aphly, Man.; and of river, May 18, 1676.

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(1.7) Beside the above, this volume includes a variety of interesting documents, original letters, historical scraps, tables of murtality, &c. all worthy of preservation, and tending to elucidate the History of the State.

1828

Biography.—Memoirs of Hon. Joshua Brackett, of Greenland; Hon. J. Calfe, of Hampstrail; Rev. Jacob Burnatt, of Memonesk.—Retices of Dr. An the autocomer; Hom. Rebert Means; Elder William Wentworth; Hon. William Yanghan; Hon. Samuel Pontailour; Gen. Humphrey Asbenour; Hon. Wyser rather Pike; Nicholas Pike, Ear.; Samuel Welch, distinguished for longevit Sen. Entech Poor; Col. Alexander Semmel; Dr. Hall Jackson; Rev. Solom Moor; Gen. John Sullivan; Dr. John Lambour; Hon. Caleb Ellis; Rev. Solom Whiting; Rev. Samuel Macclintock, D. D.; Robert Howman, remarkable of the and Varnaut families, &c. &c. &c.

History, Topegraphy, &c. Massacre of Bradley and others at Concord, in 1746.—
Younge of the Pilgrime from Leyden to Plymouth.—Extracts from Plymouth
decords.—Charter Oak.—Indian Mound in Ossipee, and other curiosities describ-Fathers.—Notice of an ancient mound in Virginia.—Sketches of the White Mountains.—Account of the "Strong Box," taken from Ralle the Jesuit, in 1721.—Review of Bradford's Hist, of Mass.—Facts relating to Comish, N. H.—Notices of the town of Rochester.—Extracts from the Church Records in Hopkinton.—Memoranda relating to the Churches and Clergy of New-Hampshire.—Origin of Sur-

Or See third page this weer.

OOLLBOTIONS, Historical and Miscellaneous.

DECEMBER, 1823.

Biographical Notices.

HON. ROGER SHERMAN.

This gentleman was much distinguished for his public services and the important offices he held during an interesting period of our history. He is generally known as being one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

He was a descendant of the fourth generation from Rev. John Sherman, an eminent minister of Watertown, Mass., who was born at Dedham, in England, December 26th, 1613, and came to this country in 1634.—By two wives, the last of whom was a grand-daughter of the Earl of Rivers, he had twenty-six children.* Rev. Mr. Sherman died August 8, 1685, aged 72. The subject of this sketch was the son of William Sherman, a farmer in moderate circumstances, who resided in Newton, Mass. and was born in that town, April 19th, 1721.

His advantages as to education were very limited; having attended only at a common English school. In 1743, he removed to New-Milford in Connecticut. Several years after this, he applied himself to the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1754. The next year, he was appointed a justice of the peace, and soon after, a representative in the General Assembly. In 1761, he removed to New-Haven. From this time his reputation was rapidly rising; and he soon ranked among the first men in the State.

His knowledge of the human character, his sagacious and penetrating mind, his general political views, and his accurate and just observation of passing events, enabled him on

^{*} Mrs. Sherman, the last wife 'of Rev. Mr. S., was daughter of Mr. Launce, "a puritan gentleman whose lands in Cornwall yielded him £1400 a year." He was a member of the British Parliament. His wife was daughter of Lord Darcy, Earl of Rivers. Mrs. Sherman was the mother of 20 children. After the death of Mr. Sherman, she married Rev. Samuel Willard, of Boston, Vice President of Harvard College.

the first appearance of serious difficulties between the colonies and the parent country, to perceive the consequences that would follow; and the probable result of a contest arising from a spirit of resistance to the exercise of unjust, oppressive and unconstitutional acts of authority, over a free people, having sufficient intelligence to know their rights, and sufficient spirit to defend them. Accordingly, at the commencement of the contest, he took an active and decided part in favor of the colonies, and subsequently in support of the revolution and their separation from Great Britain. 1774, he was chosen a member of the first continental Congress; and continued to be a member except when excluded by the law of rotation. He was a member of the illustrious Congress of 1776; and was one of the committee that drew up the declaration of Independence, which was penned by the venerable Thomas Jefferson, who was also one of the committee. After the peace, Roger Sherman was a member of the Convention which formed the Constitution of the United States; and he was chosen a representative from this State to the first Congress under this Constitution. He was removed to the Senate in 1791, and remained in this situation until his death, July 2, 1793, in the 73d year of his age. The life of Mr. Sherman is one among the many examples of the triumph of native genius and talent, aided by persevering habits of industry over all the obstacles arising from the want of what is generally considered as a regular and systematic education. Yet it deserves consideration, whether a vigorous mind, stimulated by an ardent thirst of knowledge, left to its own exertions, unrestrained and unembarrassed, by rules of art, and unshackled by systematic regulations, is not capable of pursuing the object of acquiring knowledge more intensely and with more success; of taking a more wide and comprehensive survey; of exploring with more penetration the fields of science and of forming more just and solid views. Mr. Sherman possessed a powerful mind, and habits of industry which no difficulties could discourage and no toil impair. In early life, he began to apply himself with unextinguishable zeal to the acquisition of knowledge. In this pursuit, although he was always actively engaged in business, he spent more hours than most of those who are professedly students. In his progress, he became extensively acquainted with mathematical science, natural philosophy, moral and metaphysical philosophy, history, logic and theology. As a lawyer and statesman, he was very eminent, having a clear, penetrating and vigorous mind; and as a patriot, no greater respect can be paid to his,

memory than the fact which has already been noticed, that he was a member of the patriotic Congress of 1776, which declared these colonies to be free and independent. For a full biography of this distinguished man, the reader is referred to the IIId volume of the Biography of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, recently published under the care and direction of Robert Waln, jr. Esq. of Philadelphia.

REV. TIMOTHY DWIGHT, D. D., LL. D.

The late President Dwight ranked among the first theologians of our country. Several of his works have been printed in England, where they have obtained much celebrity. He was born at Northampton, in Massachusetts, May 14, 1752. At a very early period, he disclosed unusual indications of genius and an extraordinary propensity and aptitude for study and the acquisition of knowledge. Such was the extraordinary proficiency he had made in elementary studies, that he was admitted a member of Yale College in 1765, when he had but just entered his 13th year. At College he soon acquired the character of a good scholar, and of being remarkable for his devotion to study. He graduated in 1769, having gone through the usual course of studies with great credit.

In September, 1771, when he was but 19 years of age, he was chosen tutor in this seminary. He remained in this situation for six years, and discharged its duties with unusual success and reputation. During this period, he composed the well known epic poem, entitled the "Conquest of Canaan;" the poem having been finished when he was only 22 years of age. In 1777, during the revolutionary war, he was licensed as a clergyman; and the same year received the appointment of a chaplain in Gen. Parsons' brigade, and joined the army at West Point. Soon after this, whilst in the army, he wrote his much admired patriotic and national song, "Columbia." This has justly been esteemed as the best effusion of his muse. He did not continue long in the army; for, in 1778, he returned to his native town, where he remained for five years. During this period, he was employed a portion of the time as an instructor of youth; and occasionally officiated as a clergyman. Whilst in this situation, he was twice chosen Representative of the town in the Legislature of the State.

In 1783, having received an invitation, he became settled as a clergyman in Greenfield, over a society in the town of Fairfield, in Connecticut. He continued in this situation for nearly twelve years, and became highly distinguished in his profession, and as a sound, able, eloquent, orthodox, and practical preacher. During his residence in this delightful and highly interesting situation, he conceived and wrote his poem, entitled "Greenfield Hill," consisting of seven parts and a work of considerable merit. This publication, together with his Conquest of Canaan, was re-published in England. Whilst in this situation, also, he established and maintained an academic school, which deservedly sustained a high reputation.

In the spring of 1795, Dr. Dwight was called from this delightful abode and favorite retreat, to the presidency of Yale College, as the successor of President Stiles. In this important and responsible situation, he continued nearly twenty-two years; during which long period, he presided over the institution with great ability and astonishing success. Notwithstanding the extensive erudition of President Stiles, and the high reputation which the institution, while he presided over it, had acquired, yet its reputation and prosperity were greatly increased during the presidency of Dr. Dwight; although a portion of this period was one of peculiar difficulties. At the accession of President Dwight, there were but about 110 students; whereas at some periods

subsequently, the number amounted to 313.

Few men have possessed the various and important qualifications necessary for a situation of this description, in so eminent a degree as President Dwight. He possessed a sound and penetrating mind, indefatigable industry, a laudable and elevated ambition for literary fame, adequate scientific acquisitions, and an extensive fund of general informa-With these qualifications, he united others, although more common, yet equally important; an agreeable and dignified person and deportment; a fine constitution; an unusual share of common sense; an accurate and extensive knowledge of the human character; and extensive observa tion; great practical knowledge, and an unusual portion of prudence or policy. His writings, which were published during his life time, consist, in addition to his poetical works, the most important of which have already been noticed, of numerous sermons or theological discourses, delivered on various important occasions. Since his death, a series of his sermons, comprising a System of Theology, has been published in five large octavo volumes, and his Travels

in New-England and New-York, in four volumes of about the same size, have been published. Both these works have been re-published in England, where they have obtained a high reputation. Dr. Dwight died at New-Haven, January 11, 1817, in the 65th year of his age.

Ecclesiastical History.

MEMORANDA: relating to the Churches and Clergy of New-Hampshire.

[Continued from page 337.]

In 1743, the Rev. Daniel Emerson was ordained at Hollis; Rev. William Parsons at South-Hampton; and Rev. Woodbridge Odlin at Exeter.

Mr. Emerson was a native of Reading, Massachusetts, where he was born April 20, 1716. He was graduated at Harvard College, 1739; was ordained at Hollis, then the West Parish of Dunstable, April 20, 1743. Rev. Mr. Hobby, of Reading, preached the ordination sermon, which was printed. The church was gathered about the time of the ordination. Mr. Emerson died September 30, 1801, at the age of 85, and in the 59th of his ministry.

Mr. Parsons was graduated at Harvard College in 1735. He was the first settled minister in South-Hampton, where he continued about 19 years, and was dismissed October 6, 1762.

Mr. Odlin was the youngest son of the Rev. John Odlin, of Exeter, and was born April 28, 1718. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1738, and was ordained as colleague with his father, Sept. 28, 1743. During his ministry, the number of his baptisms was 1276, and during the same time, 36 [qu?] were added to the church. He married Abigail, the widow of Rev. John Strong, of Portsmouth, and daughter of Col. Peter Gilman, of Exeter, October 23, 1755—and died March 10, 1776. Of his children, who survived him, were, Dudley, Woodbridge, Peter, Elizabeth, Abigail, the first wife of the Hon. Nathaniel Gilman, of Exeter, John, Mary Ann, wife of Thomas Stickney, of Concord, and Charlotte, wife of Jeremiah Stickney, of Dover.

In 1747, the Rev. Samuel Langdon was ordained at Portsmouth; Rev. William Johnston was settled at Windham;

Rev. SANUEL BIRD at Dunstable; and Rev. ROBERT CUTLER

at Epping.

Mr. Langdon was ordained over the North Parish in Portsmouth, February 4, 1747, as successor of Mr. Fitch, who died the November preceding. Mr. Langdon was born in Boston, and graduated at Harvard College, where he was a charity scholar and servitor, in 1740. He married Elizabeth Brown, a daughter of Rev. Richard Brown, of Reading, by whom he had nine children, four of whom died in infancy; the others, who had families, were, Samuel; Paul, who was graduated at Harvard, 1770; Richard; Elizabeth, wife of Hon. David Sewall, of York; and Mary, wife of Hon. John Goddard, of Portsmouth. Mr. Langdon was invited to the presidency of Harvard College, on the death of President Locke, and his connexion with Portsmouth was dissolved, October 9, 1774. He was inducted into office, at Harvard, the 14th of the same month, and continued there about six years; when, finding himself unpleasantly situated, on account of the disaffection of his pupils, he resigned his office, August 30, 1780. He was installed at Hampton-Falls, January 18, 1781, and died November 29, 1797, aged about 75. He was President of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the University of Aberdeen, Scotland, which was the first Doctorate conferred upon any clergyman in New-Hampshire. He published a sermon at the ordination of Rev. Samuel Macclintock, 1756; a Thanksgiving sermon on the conquest of Quebec, 1759; an Examination of Robert Sandeman's Letters on Theron and Aspasio, 1765; a Summary of Christian Faith and Practice, 1768; a sermon at the Dudleian Lecture, 1775; a sermon before the Provincial Congress, 1775; a sermon at the ordination of Rev. Edward Sprague, 1777; a sermon on the death of Professor Winthrop, 1779; Election sermon, 1788; Observations on the Revelations of Jesus Christ to St. John, (an octavo volume of 337 pages) 1791; a sermon before the Pascatagua Association, 1792; Corrections of some great mistakes committed by the Rev. John C. Ogden, 1792; Remarks on the leading sentiments of Rev. Dr. Hopkins' system of doctrines, in a letter to a friend, 1794; two sermons in the American Preacher; and, in 1761, Col. Blanchard and Dr. Langdon published a map of New-Hampshire, which they inscribed to Charles Townsend, Esq. his Majesty's Secretary at War, and one of the Privy Council.

Mr. Johnston was a presbyterian; he had been in the ministry previous to his installation at Windham, of which

town he was the first minister. He continued there about

seven years, and was dismissed in July, 1758.

Mr. Bird was a native of Dorchester, Mass. He entered Harvard college in the same class with Bishop Bass, and would have graduated in 1744; but in consequence of some rash censures upon some of the governors of the college, and the venerable Appleton of Cambridge, he did not obtain his degree. He was ordained in Dunstable in the fall of 1747, but his settlement caused a division in the church and town. A new church was formed and another meeting-house erected. He was dismissed in 1751, and the two churches were afterwards united. He went to New-Haven, Connecticut, where he was installed October 13, 1751.

Mr. Cutler was graduated at Harvard College, in 1741, and was ordained at Epping, December 9, 1747. He was dismissed December 23, 1755. He afterwards removed to Canterbury and there received an invitation to re-settle in the ministry. The neighboring churches refused to assist in his installation on account of his former conduct at Epping—for which, however, he had made his peace with the church there and had been regularly dismissed. The inhabitants of Canterbury applied to the Ecclesiastical Convention for advice and assistance. The Convention, for several reasons which they state to the applicants,* advised them to proceed no farther towards Mr. C's. settlement—and their advice was accepted. It is believed that he was afterwards settled in the ministry at Greenwich, Massachusetts.

This year (1747) the Ecclesiastical Convention of New-Hampshire was formed at Exeter, on the 28th of July. [See Collections for 1822, p. 263.] The Convention noticed several "errors in doctrine of late propagated," of an antinomian cast, which they deemed it their duty to be "very frequent in opposing." Four of the members afterwards dissented from the enumeration of doctribal errors, "because in their opinion Arminian and other pernicious errors prevailed as much as Antinomian, and ought equally to be tak-

^{*} The Convention say, that "the law of Moses, by which no person with any remarkable natural blemish was to be admitted into the Priest's office, may be considered as an argument for the exclusion of any man from the gospel ministry for such apparent and gross immoralities as bring a scandal upon religion—that the gospel insists upon sobriety, purity, inoffensiveness, good and exemplary behavior among believers, and all men, and a good report of them that are without; and the like as necessary characters and qualifications of bishops or gospel ministers'—and that if M1. C.'s repentance be charitably supposed sincere, it would only give him a right to christian communion as a private member, but none to a re-instatement in the gospel ministry.

en notice of." The meetings of the Convention, however, never appear to have been disturbed by the spirit of controversy, nor any other spirit opposed to the professed design of the association, to promote "harmony, peace and good order among the churches."

In 1748, the Rev. David Robinson succeeded Mr. Blunt at New-Castle; Rev. Daniel Rogers was ordained at Exe-

ter, and Rev. John Adams at Durham.

Mr. Robinson was graduated at Harvard College in 1738. He continued but a short time in the ministry, and died in a-

bout 10 months after his ordination.

Mr. Rogers was the first minister of the second Parish in The formation of this Parish in 1748, "was attended with a violent convulsion, and followed by a series of mutual injuries and resentments, which greatly interrupted the harmony of society, for many years." But the principal actors in those scenes are long since dead, and their prejudices died with them. Nicholas Gilman, jun. by his will, in 1745, devised a farm of considerable value to certain members of the new church, in trust for the support of a minister or ministers in the new parish, or for any other pious use, according to their direction: and on their decease, the improvement of the property, for the same objects, was to be vested in the deacons of the new church, or in such persons as the church should choose for that purpose. The parish was incorporated in 1755; repaired the buildings and fences on the premises, and considered it as their parsonage. But in an action commenced against the occupants of the land, the Superi-Court decided, in 1818, that the property was not in the parish, and that the income of it was not necessarily to be applied to the support of the parish minister. Mr. Rogers was a son of Rev. John Rogers, of Ipswich, Massachusetts, and was born July 28, 1707. His grandfather was John Rogers, the President of Harvard College. His mother was Martha Whittingham, a sister of Gov. Saltonstall's wife. Mr. Rogers was graduated at Harvard College, in 1725, and was tutor there nine years. He continued, from his settlement to his death, in the ministry at Exeter, and died December 9, 1785.

Mr. Adams was a son of Matthew Adams of Boston, mentioned in the life of Dr. Franklin as "an ingenious tradesman," and having a "handsome collection of books," and nephew of the first minister of Durham. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1745. The church in Durham at the time of his ordination consisted of about 40 male members. Several of them opposed his settlement, and nearly half the

whole number did not attend his meeting. The disaffected applied to the Ecclesiastical Convention, complaining that "Mr. Hugh Adams' party, who had for a long time been separated and were a distinct body by themselves, had been alive in effecting the young Mr. Adams' settlement, and that a controversy was then subsisting whether they [Mr. Hugh Adams' party] ought to be acknowledged as belonging by right to the standing church." The Convention did not see fit to interfere farther than to advise a reference of all difficulties to a joint council, and that such as had any doubt about Mr. Adams' character, should seek information at Boston, the place of his nativity. The opposition in some measure subsided, and Mr. Adams continued at Durham about 30 years, when new difficulties arose, and he was dismissed.* After his dismission, the Proprietors of Newfield, Maine, made a grant to him of 400 acres of land, and he removed there when there were but 12 families in the place. He was a physician as well as a minister, and was useful in both professions. He preached constantly, and practised physic in the towns of Limington, Parsonsfield, Limerick, and Newfield, till his death, June 4, 1792.

The Rev. Job Strong was ordained over the South Parish, in Portsmouth, June 28, 1749. The Rev. Jonathan Edwards, of Northampton, afterwards President of New-Jersey College, preached the ordination sermon, from John xiii. 15 and 16. Mr. Strong was a native of Northampton, Massachusetts, and was graduated at Yale College, in 1747. He was particularly recommended, by the pious and eminent Brainerd, to the Commissioners of the Society for propagating the Gospel, as a suitable and well qualified person for a missionary among the Indians; and his ardent wish was to be engaged and spend his days in that service. But his constitution was feeble, and the missionary labors of a

^{*} At the close of his farewell sermon, Mr. Adams requested his people to sing to the praise of God, and their own edification, the three first verses of the 120th Psalm.

Thou God of love, thou ever blest, Pity my suffering state; When wilt thou set my soul at rest From lips which love deceit?

Hard lot of mine! my days are cast
Among the sons of strife,
Whose never ceasing brawlings waste
My golden hours of life.

O might I fly to change my place, How would I choose to dwell In some wide lonesome wilderness, And leave these gates of hell.

few months so far impaired his health, that the Commissioners relinquished their claim to him, and he accepted a renewed call (having negatived a former invitation) to the ministry in Portsmouth. He married Abigail Gilman, a daughter of Col. Peter Gilman, of Exeter, December 6, 1750. On the Sabbath, which was the next day after the birth and death of his infant, he preached from these words, "Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil,"—was seized with the bilious cholic, at noon; and the day following, September 30, 1751, passed through that valley, of which he had so recently been speaking, to a better world. During his ministry at Portsmouth, he baptized 104 persons, and admitted 11 to the communion.

The Rev. Stephen Chase was installed at New-Castle as successor of Mr. Robinson, Dec. 5, 1750. He was graduated at Harvard college in 1728—and had been sometime in the ministry at Lynn, Mass. before his settlement at New-Castle. His wife was a daughter of Joshua Wingate of Hampton, and sister of Mrs. Gookin of North-Hampton. He died January 1775. The late Stephen Chase, Esq. of

Portsmouth, was his son.

The Rev. James Hobbs was ordained at Pelham, Nov. 13, 1751, when the church in that town was first gathered. He was a native of Hampton, and graduated at Harvard college in 1748. He continued in the ministry till his death, June 20, 1765. The following was one article of the covenant subscribed by the members of the church at its formation: "We acknowledge ourselves members of the Catholic church of Christ, and accordingly promise that we will hold communion with all the churches of our Lord Jesus Christ, and will carry it towards all professors of christianity, (who do not contradict their profession by their practice) as to members of the same body with ourselves."

In 1752, the Rev. Samuel Haven succeeded Mr. Strong in the South Parish of Portsmouth; Rev. Henry True was ordained at Hampstead; and Rev. Nathaniel Trask at

Brentwood.

Mr. Haven was the oldest son of Joseph Haven, Esq. of Framingham, Mass., and born August 4, 1727. He was graduated at Harvard college, in 1749. He married, January 11, 1753, Mehitabel Appleton, a daughter of Rev. Nathaniel Appleton, of Cambridge, who was a grandson of John Rogers, President of Harvard college, and a descendant of John Rogers, the martyr. By his first wife, Mr. Haven had 11 children. His second wife was Margaret Mar-

shall, of Portsmouth, by whom he had 6 children. She attended him in his last sickness, closed his eyes, March 3, 1306, and died herself a few hours afterwards. They were buried at the same time, and 12 children followed them to the grave. Mr. Haven received his Doctorate in Divinity from Edinburgh and Dartmouth. "He was a man of respectable talents, and was acquainted with various departments of science. His mind was rather of the sprightly cast than inclined to abstruse researches and deep investigation." Its predominant characteristic was unbounded benevolence. He literally sought his own happiness in trying to make every body happy about him. He visited every body, and was the personal friend and confidant of every person in his parish. He made himself a very respectable physician, merely that he might prescribe gratuitously to the poor; and, during many years of his life, he had considerable practice among them. He inherited (for the time) a considerable patrimony, which he spent freely among his people—in acts of kindness. The goodness of God was the constant subject of his thoughts and discourse; and in his extreme old age, when the powers of life were nearly exhausted, that subject would excite them to action when nothing else would rouse them. His warmth and kindness of temper met with its appropriate reward. He possessed entirely the hearts of his people. In his theological opinions he belonged to that large class who were then called " moderate Calvinists-that is, Calvinists in name, but not in fact."

It has been intimated, that "in the latter part of his life, he was led to speculate with Dr. Chauncey, on the sentiment of universal restitution; but he never proclaimed this sentiment from the pulpit; and declared, that he could not risk his salvation upon that ground. He had a happy talent for all extemporary services. He excelled in the tender and sympathetic. In scenes of affliction and sorrow, he was a son of consolation. On funeral occasions, for variety, copiousness, tenderness, and pertinency of address, he was rarely equalled." At the time of Dr. Haven's settlement, (May 6, 1752) the church consisted of 200 members. The baptisms from that time to 1805, amounted to about 2000, and the admissions to church membership to 230.

During the revolutionary war, he was a genuine "son of liberty," giving the whole weight of his character and influence and exertion to the American cause. When the news of the battle of Lexington reached Portsmouth, he sat up a good part of the night with his family making bullets. And

when, in the course of the next year, an alarm was given in the night that the enemy was approaching, he shouldered his fowling-piece, and went out to share with his parishioners in the toils and the dangers to which they might be exposed. He set up a manufactory of salt-petre, which was carried to a considerable extent, and was of essential use in supplying the neighborhood with powder. Dr. Haven published the following sermons: a sermon at the request of the Congregational ministers of New-Hampshire, 1760; on the death of George II., and the accession of George III., 1761; on the conclusion of the war, and declaration of peace, 1763; at the ordination of Rev. Jeremy Belknap, at Dover, 1767; on the death of Hon. Henry Sherburne, 1767; a sermon preached at Cambridge, and published at the request of the students, 1768; one preached at Medfield, 1771; Election sermon, 1786; on the death of Rev. Benjamin Stevens, 1791; on the reasonableness and importance of practical religion, 1794; the Dudleian Lecture, at Cambridge, 1798; a sermon, soon after the ordination of Rev. Timothy Alden, jr. as his colleague, 1800.

Mr. True was graduated at Harvard College in 1750; ordained at Hampstead, June 3, 1752,* and died May 22,

1782, "after having lived a pious and useful life."

Mr. Trask was a graduate of Harvard College in 1742. His wife was Pernal Thing, a daughter of Benjamin Thing, and grand-daughter of Col. Winthrop Hilton, who was killed by the Indians in 1710. Mr. Trask died in 1789, at

the age of 67.

About the year 1753, the towns of Swanzey and Keene mutually and unanimously agreed to become one religious society, and to worship together, the towns being at equal expense, for the support of the Gospel. The two churches were united in one, over which, and the people in connection, the Rev. Ezra Carpenter was installed, Oct. 4, 1753. On this occasion, the Rev. Ebenezer Gay, of Hingham, preached from Zech. ii. 1.

Mr. Carpenter was graduated at Harvard College in 1720; and was, for several years, the minister of Hull, in Massachusetts. His connexion with Keene and Swanzey ceased, and, in relation to Keene, was dissolved in 1760. Of Swanzey, he remained the minister till his dismission

in 1768.

The first minister of Charlestown was the Rev. John Dennis. He was ordained, on account of the Indian war, at Northfield, Mass. Dec. 4, 1754, for Charlestown; where he

^{* [}June 24, says a MS. in possession of the Editors.]

continued but little more than a year, and was dismissed March 31, 1756.*

The Rev. JOSEPH PRINCE was ordained at Barrington, the first minister of that town, in 1755. He was blind from his childhood. He married an amiable woman of a respectable family, and had 12 children, all sons-each of whom in his turn, served as a guide to his sightless father in his parochial visits and more extensive journeys. There was considerable opposition to the ordination of Mr. Prince, and the Council called to ordain him, which was composed of delegations from 10 churches, was divided. A majority of the ministers were opposed to proceeding in the solemnity and withdrew, but a majority of the Council were in favor of proceeding and did proceed to ordain him. The matter was carried before the Ecclesiastical Convention, which considered the ecclesiastical process relating to the introduction of Mr. Prince into the ministry as of a very dangerous tendency-and that he was an "unmeet person" for the work. The Rev. Messrs. Haven and Langdon were of a different opinion, entered their dissent to the votes of the Convention, and even gave to Mr. Prince their countenance and suppport while he continued in the ministry. An acquaintance with the man removed the prejudices of others, and he received the friendship as well as the compassion of those with whom he associated. He continued in Barrington till 1768, when he was dismissed. In 1782, he was installed at Candia as successor of Mr. Jewett, and continued there about 7 years, and was dismissed in 1789.

The first Baptist Church in New-Hampshire was gathered at Newtown in 1755, and the Rev. Walter Powers was ordained its minister. His son of the same name was the minister of a Baptist Church in Gilmanton.

In 1756, the Rev. Joseph Adams was ordained at Stratham; and Rev. Samuel Macclintock at Greenland.

Mr. Adams was graduated at Harvard College in 1742, and married Miss Greenleaf, of Newburyport. His salary in Stratham was about £60, and the use of the parsonage. He had been preaching there some years before his ordination, and before the death of Mr. Rust. He was a Calvinist, and in those days was called a New Light. Mr. Rust and many of his brethren in the ministry at that time in the Province, who called themselves moderate Calvinists, would probably now be considered as Arminians. Mr. Adams, on

^{[*} There was a Rev. John Dennis who graduated at Harvard College in 1720.] † See Benedict's History of the Baptists, vol. I, p. 316.

reviewing his course, was convinced that he had, in preaching and private conversation, spoken things tending to the discredit of the neighboring ministers, and encouraged separations in churches; and, with a frankness which became him, acknowledged his fault, and made his peace with his brethren. He died February 24, 1785, at the age of 66; but had not preached for some time before his death on account of bodily indisposition and consequent mental imbecility. He had many peculiarities, but was a pious man,

and much esteemed by his people.

A sketch of the character of Mr. Macclintock has been published in the Collections for the present year, page 273. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on him by Yale College. He published a sermon on the justice of God in the mortality of man, 1759; a sermon against the Baptists, entitled, The Artifices of Deceivers detected, and Christians warned against them, 1770; Herodias, or cruelty and revenge the effects of unlawful pleasure, 1772; a sermon at the commencement of the new Constitution of New-Hampshire, 1784; an epistolary correspondence between himself and the Rev. John C. Ogden, 1791; a sermon, entitled, The Choice, occasioned by the drought, the fever, and the prospect of war, 1798; and an oration, commemorative of Washington, 1800.

[To be continued.]

Original Letters.

A THE RESERVE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY O

Two Letters from Hon. Henry Laurens to Col. Peabody.

[The Hon. Henry Laurens was a distinguished member of the Continental Congress, and in 1777, was its President. In 1780, he was deputed to solicit a loan from Holland, and to negotiate a treaty with the United Netherlands. On his passage, he was captured by a British vessel on the banks of Newfoundland. He threw his papers overboard, but they were recovered by a sailor. Being sent to England, he was committed to the tower on the 6th of October, as a state prisoner, on a charge of high treason, where he remained till Dec. 1781, when, enfeebled in health and apparently sinking into the grave, if continued in confinement, he sent a petition to the house of commons for release. Soon after, he obtained his liberty, and returned to his country. He died at Mepkin, in South-Carolina, Dec. 8, 1792, in the 70th year of his age.

It is well known that he directed his son to burn his body after his death; but it is incorrect, as stated by some of his biographers, that he annexed a forfeiture or penalty to the non-performance of his will. It was simply enjoined as a duty. The motives to his determination, for having his body burnt, have been also misstated. Mr. Laurens often spoke of his preferring incineration of the dead to their inhumation. His reasons were a belief that several persons were buried before they were irrecoverably lost, and an instance of the kind had nearly happened in his own family, in the person of his daughter, Martha Laurens, afterwards the wife of the late esteemed and much lamented Dr. David Ramsay, the historian of the American Revolution.]

Charlestown, So. Carolina, 24th January, 1780.

My Dear Sir—Considering that our worthy friend, Mr. Lovel, has derected me to put my letters to him under your cover, and that I may, with safety, whether he is present or absent, refer you to the contents of one which I shall now recommend to your care, I have the less cause to regret the want of time for making a proper acknowledgment of your very friendly and much esteemed favor of the 17th ult. which I had the honor of receiving the 11th inst. You will perceive, Sir, that I was in dread ten minutes ago of the Messenger's call on me. Every moment increases my apprehension.

You will learn, that I have lost no opportunity for embarkation; that I am desired, though poor as a church mouse, to embark and encounter poverty and difficulty, and to face bills for £100,000 sterling, without an hundred pence in fund. Should I be bankrupted; should I be lodged within safe walls, remember the mortification and disgrace will never be felt nor applied to Henry Laurens, of Charlestown, So. Carolina, whose credit has been always firm and unshaken.—Henry Laurens, Agent for the United States of America, under the helmage of a wise and fore-sighted Congress, must bear the burthen. Poor fellow! I shall pity him heartily; and as he is generally thought to be a man of some understanding, I wonder he will engage in the business he is sent upon in its present strange metamorphosed state. I know he might avail himself of the delinquency of his employers, who have not fulfilled their preliminary engagement, and of some other circumstances which you know of, and be exonerated from attempting a task, which appears too great to be performed with that despatch and accuracy which he has ever been accustomed to; but he hopes for the best; winks at the mistakes of his fellow servants; and says,

maugre every discouragement, he will endeavor to extricate them from the dilemma to which they have reduced themselves; and for this purpose, he will forego the sweets of domestic life, and the benefits of keeping his estate together, which has been sadly shattered in his absence. These are good principles, and I sincerely wish the man success, but he must not after all expect to be thanked: Indeed, I know he entertains no such views; he means, if possible, to serve his distressed country, and to find his reward in the act. So let the man go, and God bless him.

I entreat you, my dear Sir, to favor me now and then with an historic sheet while I am in Europe, and add the Journals of Congress. When you know of a safe hand going to France, commit your packet to his care; he will find out my direction and means for conveyance, and you may rely upon full returns on my part. Don't wait to hear of my arrival, but bring me in your debt. I'll pay the principal

and interest.

It does not become me to speak freely of your newly constructed Boards, but I am sorry in truth to see there is a daddy at one, and am horribly afraid you will have a mamma at another. Good God! is it possible! Are we given up to work out our own dissolution? Will the States never awake? will the citizens never cry out? Yes, they will; and the moment in which their voices will be heard cannot be far distant. The evil will purge itself off; but alas! may not the operation be too violent for our strength?

Tell my good friend, General Whipple, that I continue to love him; that I am conscious of being his debtor; that I will, if possible, pay him before I leave America, and that I entreat him to let me hear of his welfare. Who knows but my return to America may be through New-Hampshire? I am determined to make it so, if the choice shall rest with me, where I shall embrace you and him and some others whom I have the confidence to mark down as friends in that quarter; and we will, like old fellows, talk of old stories, and every one say, aye, if they had taken my advice it would not have been so.

Farewell, dear Sir.—I wish you health and happiness,

and remain, with sincere regard,

Your obedient and most humble servant, HENRY LAURENS.

The Honorable Nathaniel Peabody, Esquire, Philadelphia. Charlestown, So. Carolina, 5th Feb. 1780.

Dear Sir,—I beg leave to refer you to my late address, under the 24th ult. I do not write to Mr. Lovel by the present conveyance, from an opinion that he has before this time left Congress.

Permit me to recommend for immediate dispatch the inclosed Letter, directed to Mess. Smith, Codman and Smith,

at Boston.

You will learn from my letter to the committee for Foreign Affairs, that I am chagrined and mortified by the finesse of the French Commodore, and the too great complaisance of our worthy General Commandant.—What, in such circumstances, can I do? I can do nothing for serving or promoting my private interests, and as little for public benefit. My mind is anxious, and sometimes agitated—my powers are stagnant.—I would give a great part of the little remains of my estate that I had never accepted your appointment.

I am not accustomed to being in still water—but the dilemma is intolerable when I ought to be in motion by command of my Country. Be assured I will leave no proper * untried for obeying those commands with all possible

expedition.

We are here preparing for the reception of a menaced attack by a very formidable force from New-York and Georgia: four hostile ships are at this moment cruising before our door. Thank God! they cannot come within. But we have not yet learned what troops, or whether any, are landed in Savannah. Report says no less than 8000 are expected.

I will not boast of the merits of my countrymen; but I believe they are displayed in general more upon the spur, than in wise precautionary measures. We have suffered much of our fortification to go to decay, and burned the former range of abattis. We are now all alive in repairing these defects at tenfold expence of labor and money.

Adieu, dear Sir.—Present me in the most cordial terms to all friends, and believe me to continue, with great respect

and regard,

Your most obedient humble servant,

HENRY LAURENS.

The Hon. Nathaniel Peabody, Esq.
Delegate from N. H. in Congress at Philadelphia.

Letter from Gen. Nathaniel Greene to Col. Peabody.

Camp Charlotte, Dec. 8th, 1780.

My dear Friend—I have had no opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of your polite letter of introduction to Mr. Lee, with whom I was very gracious during my stop at

Richmond.

What shall I say to you respecting this department? To tell you the truth, I dare not; nor would you believe me if I should. Give scope to your imagination, and form to yourself as bad a picture as you can draw, and still it will fall short of the real state of things. To effect an entire reformation of the plan and politics of this country, would be a greater task than that attempted by Martin Luther in the Romish church. What is the true interest of this country appears to be least likely to be adopted. The people are impatient under sufferings; and I am afraid their desire to remove the enemy hastily will only serve to precipitate them into new misfortunes.

Nothing can save this country from ruin, but a good permanent army, that can face the enemy with confidence. Then, and not till then, the people will be with you. Every thing in this country depends upon opinion. The great bodies of militia which this State have kept on foot, has well nigh ruined the State, and its currency; and must, if per-

sisted in, destroy both.

Every body is a General here; and all are Legislators; but the inhabitants are so dispersed, and so little accustomed to control, that it is difficult to govern them, either by

civil or military authority.

I have not had sufficient opportunity to look about me, to form any judgment what can be done with the little force I have. But my great object will be, to avoid a great misfortune, and do the enemy as much mischief as I can in the

little partizan war.

General Gates left this to-day, on his way to visit his family. Many think him more unfortunate than criminal; and I believe his long retreat was the only fatal stab to his reputation. The loss of his son upon the back of his misfortune, has almost broken his heart: it has effectually his spirits.

How goes on the battle between the Committee and Congress? Will it prove a second edition of the battle of the Kegs, without blood or slaughter, notwithstanding a most tremendous fire of hot shot and round charges? What is

likely to be the issue of the New-England Convention? Congress must have powers to control all the States, or America is forever lost.

Yours affectionately,

N. GREENE,

Hon. Nathaniel Peabody.

INDIAN TROUBLES AT BOSCAWEN.

[From the History of the town of Boscawen, N. H., just published, by the Rev. Mr. Price.]

May, 1754. Nathaniel Meloon and family were taken captive. Mr. M. had recently moved his family from the fort to Stevenstown, the westerly part of Salisbury. While on his way back to the fort on business, a party of Indians came upon him, and took him. They knew him-where he lived, and directed him home. The family consisted of Mr. and Mrs. M. and five children, named Nathaniel, Rachel, John, Daniel and Sarah; all of whom were taken captive, excepting their eldest son, who was at work in the field in sight. The father was ordered to call his son, and he did; but the son saw the Indians, and understood his father's wish for his escape, by the significancy of his voice; dropped his hoe, fled to the woods, swam Blackwater river, eluded the Indians' pursuit, and reached the fort in safety. alarm being thus given, a strong detachment marched directly up, in hope of recovering the captives, but it was too late. The Indians had hastily taken a few things and the six captives. and were out of their reach on their way toward Canada. Meloon's youngest daughter, about a year old, was sick, and being exposed, grew worse. The Indians took the child from the parents, under pretence of applying medicine, who never beheld her afterwards. In other respects they were treated humanely by their savage captors, though their travel and fare were very hard. When they arrived at Canada, they were separated, and sold to the French. Mr. M. and wife, however, lived together, and their son Joseph, now living in Salisbury, N. H. was born in their captivity, 1755. After a servitude of more than three years in Canada, Mr. M. and wife and their three sons were shipped for France; but on their voyage, near the Grand Banks, were taken by the British, and safely landed at Portland. Me.; from whence they travelled by land, and once more regained their home, after an absence of 4 long years in tedious captivity. Their eldest daughter, Rachel, was left behind, and continued in Canada, among the French and Indians nine years; when Samuel Fowler, Esq. employed by her parents, brought her home, though much against her inclination. She afterwards married, and had a family; but always retained a partiality for the manners and habits of an Indian life.

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August 15, 1754, a party of Indians came to the house of Philip Call, who had just before moved from the fort into the edge of Bakerstown, now the easterly part of Salisbury.* Mrs. Call was in the house, but Mr. Call, his son and a hired man were laboring in the field. They saw the Indians, and ran towards home; but before they arrived, the barbarous enemy had killed Mrs. Call with a tomahawk, while her husband and son were so near as to hear the fatal blow. The Indians took her scalp, and immediately retired to the woods. Mr. Call's young man repaired to the fort as quick as possible to give information; and to avoid the chase of the Indians, he swam the Merrimack several times. A detachment of fourteen men, armed with muskets, marched directly on; but the Indians, in the mean time, suspecting that an alarm had been given, and that they should be pursued, secreted themselves in ambush by the way side. Our men had no sooner passed them, than the Indians rose from their hiding-place, and, after a short struggle, made a prisoner of Enos Bishop. Timothy Cook, whose father had been killed at Clay Hill, plunged into the river; seven shots were made at him, and the seventh took his life. But the other twelve of the detachment made their escape, and returned in safety to the fort, not having been able, from some cause, to fire a single gun. Mr. E. Bishop was carried captive to Canada, and there unfortunately, by accident, lost one of his eyes; but the next year made his escape and returned home. It seems that provision was made for his ransom, but he made his escape before it was applied.

1756. Ezekiel Flanders and Edward Emery† were killed by Indians, when hunting beaver by New-found pond, between Bristol and Hebron, in the county of Grafton, N. H. The Indians afterward informed, that one of them was shot when skinning a beaver in the camp, and the other shot at the same time,

in sight of the camp, bringing in a beaver on his back.

Mr. Moses Jackman, now living, at the age of 73, son of Richard Jackman, deceased, was taken captive by the Indians, June 1757, when about 11 years old. Being on a visit at his uncle Clough's in Canterbury, and, at that time hoeing in the orchard with Dorset, Mr. Clough's negro man; four Indians of the St. Francis tribe unexpectedly leaped over the log fence within a few rods of them. The sight was so appalling, that Dorset caught young Jackman by the arm, and endeavored to hide; but when the Indians had gotten within a few feet of them, they separated. Jackman ran toward the barn, but before he reached it he stumbled, and fell, and was taken by an old Indian and young sanop,

^{*} We have some doubts as to the correctness of the local distinction here given to the former names of Salisbury. That town was originally granted by Massachusetts, and was known by the name of Bakers-town. It was afterwards granted by the Masonian proprietors, October 25, 1749, and then called Stevens-town, from Col. Ebenezer Stevens of Kingston. We had always understood these names to be applied to the whole township, and not to its different sections.—Editors.

† Inhabitants of Contoocook.

who pursued him. He very soon made an attempt to escape out of their hands by running, but was re-taken, beaten and tied; and to intimidate him, as it would seem, the old Indian, who held him, drew his hatchet over him as if to cleave his head asunder, but stopped the blow. This was all the violent usage he experienced from his savage master. Dorset, who had fled to the woods, was pursued by the other two Indians; who took the poor fellow, after he had made the most obstinate resistance, and received from them much abuse, by beating his face and head; which drew from him many bitter cries of "master! murder! murder!"

The Indians soon joined in company with their captives, and without rifling the house, the family having all gone down to the fort, they sat off for Canada. They travelled through the woods, and crossed Merrimack river, at the falls, having made a light raft for Dorset, who could not swim, and one carried young Jackman over upon his shoulders. Their first night's encampment was by Smith's river. Jackman being without shoes, his feet and legs were very much injured; and, for his relief and comfort, the Indians kindly provided him with moccasons and stockings. He was too young to notice the points or the distances of their daily marches, or the country over which they passed; but after several days hard travel, supported mostly by the scanty game they took in their way, the Indians reached their encampment, where they had large packs of beaver's fur and one canoe. they stopped long enough to make another canoe, and then embarked with their captives and effects, and descended the stream, which brought them into Lake Champlain;—thence to St. Johns and to Montreal. At Montreal, Jackman and Dorset were imprisoned for a fortnight, while the Indians were employed in trafficking off their furs. But on their return, to the no small grief of these captives, they were separated; and Jackman never saw or heard from Dorset afterwards.

The Indians soon after this conveyed Jackman to St. Francis, and sold him to a Frenchman. While on this tour, he saw Christi, whom he had often seen in Boscawen, and knew him, and was recognized by the Indian. He lived with his new master until 1761, after peace was settled between the French and English, when he regained his liberty, and returned to his friends.

NOTE BY THE EDITORS.

In our Collections for 1322, page 62, we published a letter of Enos Bishop, written while in captivity, and addressed to the Rev. Mr. Jewett, of Rowley, Mass. In a note, it is there stated, that others beside Bishop were taken captive at the same time; but these were probably inhabitants of Bakerstown and did not belong to the detatchment mentioned by Mr. Price.

We find in the Council Records for 1754, the following notice of the depredations of the Indians mentioned in the preceding narrative:

"Aug. 1754. The Secretary laid before the board his Excellen cy's letter, giving an account he had received of some mischie being done by the Indians at a place called Stevens-town, on the frontiers of this government, and directed to the taking the particulars for future information from Andrew M'Clary, who brought the advice to

his Excellency.

"The said Andrew being examined, declared that Ephraim Foster and Ephraim Moor acquainted the declarant that they were at Stevens-town, [Salisbury] the day after the mischief was done by the Indians, and found the body of Mrs. Call lying dead near the door of her house, scalped, and her head almost cut off; and, upon further search, found the body of a man, whose name was Cook, dead and scalped; that the Indians were supposed to be about thirty in number, according to the account of eight men; that upon hearing the news, went immediately from Contoocook, [Boscawen] to Stevens-town, and in their way passed by the enemy, who soon followed them, and seeing the Indians too many in number to engage, they parted, and endeavored to escape. One of the company, one Bishop, stood some time and fired at the Indians, but was soon obliged to run. Cook was found dead by the river's side-Bishop supposed to be killed and sunk in the river, he being still missing—That there were two men belonging to the said plantation at a distance, working in a meadow, that as yet are not come in, and was feared had fallen into the enemy's hands. That as the declarant understood, the inhabitants, consisting of about eight families, were come down into the lower towns, and had left their improvements, corn, hay, cattle, &c.

"Upon which, the council came to the following resolve, viz.—That his Excellency be desired to give immediate orders for enlisting or impressing such a number of men as he may think proper in this emergency, and dispose of the same to encourage the settlers to return to their habitations, and to secure their cattle and harvest, and to encourage the

other frontiers in that quarter."

FOR THE MONTHLY LITERARY JOURNAL.

CINCINNATUS-No. XCVI.

GOVERNMENT.

As every person is bound to yield implicit obedience to the laws, they ought to be as simple, plain and intelligible, as possible, that they may be known and understood by every man, unless he is culpably inattentive to them: for the ignorance of law, excuseth no man from its penalties. But too many of our statutes are replete with prolixity, verbosity, and tautology; and instead of expressing their meaning with the utmost clearness, they are involved in great obscurity; and abound with technical terms and hard words, which the people cannot under-

stand. The profuse and unnecessary multiplication of words in a statute, is a serious and public mischief; which not only impairs the law, but renders its meaning more doubtful and uncertain. The practice, which has recently increased, of passing a law repealing all former laws incompatible with its provisions, is very mischievous: for it often renders it doubtful and uncertain what is repealed, and what is not. Instances might be cited, where not only common people, but judges and lawyers have disagreed in their opinion upon the meaning and intent of such a

repealing clause.

Another source of uncertainty in the laws, proceeds from the facility and precipitation with which they are passed, and, in particular, from the inconsiderate manner with which amendments are made to bills on their passage. The effect and operation of these amendments are not duly examined—indeed they are sometimes in direct opposition to some other provision of the same bill, and often render it doubtful and uncertain. But the greatest source of doubt and uncertainty, arises from the haste and carelessness with which bills are drawn; and from the appointment of men for drawing them who are incompetent to the task. There ought to be men of more talent and better information appointed to draw bills; and more time and attention devoted to the investigation and consideration of the subject in all its various bearings and relations to existing laws, and to the effects it will produce upon society. Such a cautious course of proceeding would render our laws more clear and explicit, as well as more useful and efficacious.

The uncertainty of law is proverbial: it is not so with treatises on nature; every plant is described with such certainty that those who never saw them, know them. There is nothing in the nature of the subject of law-making, that can necessarily render laws vague and uncertain. They must therefore proceed from the carelessness and gross inattention, or from the ignorance and incapacity, of legislators. If an evil occurs in society, that requires the legislature to pass a law to remedy it;, if the evil and its remedy are known, there can be no difficulty in drawing the bill in such plain and definite language, that every man who has common sense, and has received a common school education, may read and understand it, without waiting to have suits brought and determined by courts of law, to settle the import and meaning of the statute. This uncertainty of the law is a source of wealth to lawyers, but it deprives many people of their property, and involves them in quarrels and controversies, to the great injury of the community.

Laws ought, as far as the nature of government and the security of the people will permit, to be general, and not particular and local. I am sensible that in every stage of society, occasions will occur, where justice and sound policy require what are termed private or local acts to be passed for the relief of individuals and for

particular sections of country; but on this subject there has been too much of legislation, and the relief which some of those local and private laws contemplated, might have been more

safely and promptly obtained by a general law.

The great number of laws that are annually made in this country, is an evil of great magnitude. There is, perhaps, no nation that makes so many laws in a year as are made in the United States. In Great Britain, one of their well informed statesmen recently observed, that the number of public acts made in that kingdom for the last twenty years, averaged one hundred and forty a year; which he considered as a public grievance, that required redress. But great as that number is, and though the population, wealth and business of that nation far exceeds that of the United States, the number of laws we annually make, far exceeds that number. I have not sufficient information to state the precise number of laws, public and private, that are annually passed by Congress and the several State legislatures, but I am certain more laws are enacted than are either useful or necessary.

I have a copy of all the laws passed by Congress since the adoption of the constitution of the United States, and from them it appears they have passed two thousand, five hundred and sixty seven laws, which is more than one hundred and fifty to each Congress, and for the last thirty four years averages more than seventy five a year. An inspection of these laws will shew their number has rapidly increased; for the last Congress enacted fifty four laws more than both of the two first Congresses. If they increase at that rate for seventeen Congresses more, they will be so numerous and voluminous, as to be read only by a few states-

men, judges and lawyers.

The legislatures of the several States annually pass a great number of laws. Though in New Hampshire they make fewer than in several of the other States, yet in the last nine years, they passed six hundred and fifty-four laws, averaging more than seventy a year. In ten of the States, from information I have received and which I believe is accurate, it appears that the legislatures of those States in one year, passed one thousand five hundred and sixty five laws, besides resolves—there is therefore no doubt that the whole number of State laws annually made exceeds two thousand, which is more than eighty to each State. If there be an error in this estimate, it is that of being too low; for in one year three States passed seven hundred sixty one laws.

Within a few years the laws passed by the State legislatures, as well as those by Congress, have greatly increased. This excessive passion for multiplying laws is a serious evil—indeed, of all the excesses which a free government can commit, that of an excess of legislation is the most mischievous. "It too often happens," says a late writer, "that there is so much law that there is no room for justice, and the claimant expires of wrong, in the midst of right, as mariners die of thirst in the

midst of water." A well informed gentleman of this State, in a letter I recently received from him upon this subject, observes, "The more I read upon political economy, and the more I reflect upon the nature of man, the stronger is my conviction that legislators have done too much. Instead of multiplying regulations, it would be better to repeal, and continue to repeal, until nothing remained but a few provisions for the punishment of crimes, and some general laws regulating property and se-

curing it to the owner."

It should be an object with legislators, to make their laws as permanent and as unchangeable, as the nature of man and the state of affairs will permit. This would reduce the number of our laws; and we should find it better to submit to considerable inconveniences, than to the greater evils which necessarily result from frequently, and continually changing the old and enacting new laws. Almost every old law that is altered, and new one that is made, instead of diminishing, increases the mass of doubt and uncertainty which previously existed: for it should never be forgotten that the import and meaning of a statute cannot be considered as fixed and certain but by the adjudications and decisions of the judges, whose views and opinions are very different from those who made the laws, and who often adopt principles and rules of construction different from those of the legislature. Nor should it be forgotten that where new laws are frequently made, and old ones often changed or abrogated, the people lose their respect and confidence for them, and insensibly form habits of neglect and disobedience to the laws. When we consider how much government is indebted to public opinion for its support, legislators ought studiously to avoid, as far as the public interest will permit, every measure which tends to divert the attention or alienate the affections of the people from the laws.

But a change of circumstances may, and in fact sometimes does, require a change in our laws; and the system may require the introduction of milder and more rational principles; but these improvements should be made gradually and with great caution. No reformation of great importance, in manners, principles, or laws, that is suddenly made, can be lasting—to be permanent, it must be effected gradually. If no bill was to be passed until the occasion, or interest of the people required it, and not then without a thorough investigation, our laws would be neither so numerous or uncertain as they now are.

As the design and object of the laws are to form a rule of action to regulate and direct the conduct of the people, they ought to be so few in number, and their meaning so clear, that every man who is disposed, might have opportunity and time to read and understand them; but that is very far from being the case. The number of volumes which contain the laws of Congress and those of a State, are so many, and the price so great,

that most people are deterred from attempting to procure and read them. To many people the expense is too great—a set of the laws of Congress cannot be purchased for less than thirty or forty dollars; and the fact is, very few men in any one State own them. I hazard but little in saying, that of the judges and lawyers in New-Hampshire there is not one in twenty who have all those laws, though it is their duty to read and understand them. In a free republican government, there is a greater necessity and more utility, in having the laws more generally known and understood, than in that of any other government. This single consideration ought to induce our legislators to render their number less, and their meaning clearer.

In the course of these essays, I shall have occasion to remark upon the nature and character of our laws on some of the principal subjects of legislation. I therefore omit further observa-

tions at this time.

But there is an inquiry respecting legislators which ought to be made; and that is, what security have the people against their misconduct? " Laws," says Taylor, " to protect the property of nations against governments, are as necessary as laws to protect the property of one man against another." It is a fact not to be controverted, that instances have occurred where legislators have not only passed unjust laws, but have become oppressors—imposed unnecessary and grievous burthens upon the people—and sacrificed the public interest to promote their own, and secure office, place, and emolument to themselves, their families, and friends. The history of the world affords too many instances where nations have not only been oppressed, but ruined and destroyed by the vices and misconduct of their legislators. Indeed, it is difficult to conceive how a free nation can be greatly injured, if its legislators are faithful and perform their duty. They not only hold the purse strings of the nation, but possess the power of removing the highest and most important officers from office, whenever they are convinced they are guilty of corruption, or such crimes and high misdemeanors as render them unfit for office. The answer to the inquiry we proposed, may be made in a few words. The greatest security against the misconduct of legislators, consists in the people having power to elect legislators frequently and for short periods of time, and in having them divided into two houses, each with a negative upon So long as the people prudently and faithfully exercise their elective franchise, no great or permanent mischief can be done by bad legislators to the people: for if the people do their duty, they will not re-elect such men. In every stage of our inquiry, and the more our system of government is examined, the more important will the due exercise of the right to elect men to office appear.

CINCINNATUS:

October 3, 1823.

Miscellanies.... Do. T.

The Battle of Lexington.

The American revolutionary war began with the battle at Lexington, April 19, 1775. The evening before, at 11 o'clock, 800 grenadiers and light infantry, the flower of the royal army, embarked at the west part of the Common in Boston; landed at Lechmere Point, and marched for Concord, under the command of Lieut. Col. Smith. Intelligence was sent into the adjacent towns, that the British army was in motion, and upon some hostile design. The militia of Lexington were assembled by two in the morning, to the number of 130. No enemy appearing, they were dismissed, with orders to assemble at the beat of the drum. Between 4 and 5 they assembled again, to the number of 70; and the British troops soon made their appearance. Major Pitcairn, who led the advanced guard, rode up to the militia, declared them rebels, and ordered them to disperse. They continued in a body, on which he discharged his pistol, and ordered his troops to fire. Four of the militia fell, and as they were dispersing, four more were killed and several wounded.* The British proceeded to Concord, began hostilities also in that town, and destroyed some military stores. On returning to Lexington, they were greatly annoyed by the Americans, who began to collect in great numbers. At Lexington, the regulars were joined by a detachment of 900 men, under Lord Percy, with two field pieces, who checked the ardor of the provincials, and covered the retreat of the royal army. A little after sunset, the British army arrived at Charlestown, extremely fatigued, and not a little chagrined at the events of the day. In this battle, the British had 65 killed, 174 wounded, and 4 made prisoners. Of the Americans, 51 were killed, 33 wounded, and 4 were missing.

In the connection of causes, this event, occasioned by British insolence, served to produce the Independence of

^{*}The KILLED were Ensign Robert Monroe, Messrs. Jonas Parker, Samue! Hadley, Jonathan Harrington, jun., Isaac Muzzey, Caleb Harrington, and John Brown, of Lexington, and Asahel Porter of Woburn. To the memory of these martyrs in the cause of freedom, a monument is erected near the meeting-house in Lexington. The WOUNDED were Jedidiah Monroe, Thomas Winship, Nathaniel Farmer,* John Robbins, Solomon Pierce, Joseph Comee, Ebenezer Monroe, jun. and Prince, a negro, all of Lexington, and Jacob Bacon of Woburn.

^{*} Erroneously inserted in the Mass. Hist. Coll. as Nathaniel Fearnux—an error derived from the "Narrative of the Excursion of the King's Troops."

[†] For a List of the killed, wounded and missing, see Coll. of Mass. Hist. Society, vol. viii. 2d series, p. 45.

America, the revolution of France, and to shake the foundations of despotism throughout all Europe.

Extract from the Records of Ipswich, Mass. Lib. 1, Fol. 108, relating to the funeral of Rev. Thomas Cobbet. Mr. Cobbet

died November 5, 1685.

"At a meeting of the Selectmen, the 6th of Nov. 1685, Agreed with respect to the Rev. Mr. Cobbet's funeral; that Deac. Goodhue provide one barrel of wine, and half a hundred weight of sugar; and that he send it to Mr. Cobbet's house next second day of the week in the morning, for which he is to have in pay (not money) four shillings by the gallon, and 6d. a pound for the sugar—that Mr. Rust provide, if he can against the funeral, gloves suitable for men and women, to the value of five or six pounds, (not money pay); some spice and ginger for the cyder—that a man be sent to Lyn, to acquaint friends with the solemn providence here—that some be taken care with, that the corps be wrapped up in the coffin in tar with canvas—that some persons be appointed to look to the drawing of the wine and heating of the cycler against the time appointed for the funeral next Monday at one o'clock, and such as will be careful in the distribution. The Selectmen desire ensign Stacy to see there be effectual care taken with respect to the abovenamed occasions, and an account taken of the charge and cost expended.

district of				£	s.	d.	
Imprimis.	To Deac. Goodhue for wine 32 gals. at 4s.	140		6	08		
201001	To 62 lbs. of sugar of said Goodhue at 6d.			1	11		
	For gloves of said Goodhue	-		1	10		
	To Mrs. Wainwright 3 doz. of gloves	-		3	14		
	To Nath. Rust for money laid out at funera	al		2	4		
	To said Rust going to Salem -			0	4		4
	To Mrs. Towzey for sugar			0	10		
	To John Annable for wood for the fire	-		0	4		
	To Edward Dorr for eyder	-		0	11		
	To Ensign Simon Stacy			0	2		
	To Nathaniel Lord for making the coffin			0	8		
	To Mr. Wilson digging the grave -			0	2	6	
	To John Sparks for wheat as money			0	3	6	
	To Abraham Perkins going to Newbury to	infor	m				
	John Cobbet of his father's death	-		0	3		
1 1 1	To Bonus Norton going to Lyn to inform friends there				4		
	Summa	Total	is,	£17	19	0	

Queen Anne's Warrant relating to the swearing of John Wentworth, Esq. a member of her Majesty's Council.

ANNE R.

Trusty and well beloved—Wee greete you well—Wee being well satisfied of the loyaltie, and integrity and ability of our trusty and well beloved JohnWentworth, Esq. have

thought fitt hereby to signifie our will and pleasure to you that you forthwith upon receipt hereof you swear and admitt him the said John Wentworth to be one of our council of that our Province of New-Hampshire in the room and place of Winthropp Hilton, Esq. deceased. And for soe doing this shall be your warrant. And soe we bidd you farewell. Given at our Court at Saint James's the fourteenth day of February 1711-12, in the tenth year of our regne.

By her Maj Command, DARTMOUTH.

To our Trusty and well beloved Joseph Dudley, Esq. &c.

Don't give up the vessel.—In May 1776, Capt. Mugford, commanding the continental armed sch. Franklin, captured a British ship of 300 tons, and mounting 6 guns. In the then state of the country, she was invaluable, as her cargo was entirely made up of the munitions of war. Captain Mugford, after seeing his prize safe into Boston harbor, was going out again, but the tide making against him, he came to an anchor off Pudding-gut Point; the next morning by the dawn of day, the sentry saw thirteen boats from the British men of war, making for them; they were prepared to receive them before they could board the schooner. She sunk five of the boats, the remainder attempting to board, they cut off the hands of several of the crews, as they laid them on the gun-wale. The brave Capt. Mugford, making a blow at the people in the boats with a cutlass, received a wound in the breast, on which he called his lieutenant, and said, "I am a dead man, don't give up the vessel, you will be able to beat them off, if not, cut the cable and run her on shore;" he expired in a few minutes. The lieutenant then ran her on shore, and the boats made off. Those who were taken up from the boats which were sunk, say they lost seventy men; the Franklin had but one man killed besides the captain.

Brilliant exploit during the Revolutionary War.—It was in the evening during the Revolutionary War, when a number of whigs had assembled as usual, to talk over the events of the day, in the Crawford and Donaldson's insurance office, in Market-street, Philadelphia, that the circumstance of the General Monk being in the Delaware Bay, capturing or overwhelming the coasters, came under consideration. It was resolved that a committee be appointed to obtain

money and fit out a vessel for the express purpose of cap-

turing the General Monk.

The money was obtained from the bank of North America, and in subscriptions from the houses of Coneyngham and Nesbitt, Willing and Morris, Mead and Fitzsimmons, Thomas Leiper and John Wilcox. John Wilcox, one of the committee, purchased the Hyder Ally, from John Wright Stanley; the command of her was given to Capt. Barney, and a crew of volunteers, chiefly from the regular service, were engaged; secresy was fortunately preserved as to her destination; a commission as a letter of marque was duly issued. In a week Barney was ready with his young officers, one of whom was the late Col. Patton, Postmaster of that city, for the expedition. The H. A. sailed. Barney gave orders, "when I command you to board, fire coolly and deliberately, and with effect, and when I order you to fire, do you board. She went down the bay in gallant style, disguised as a merchantman under a heavy press of sail, with two pilots on board, one on deck, and the other below in case of accident. Barney saw the General Monk, and pretended a desire to escape. The General Monk immediately pursued. Barney saw he could outsail the General Monk, and ordered the drag anchor overboard; the consequence was the rapid approach of the Gen. Monk. Barney in a loud authoritative tone gave orders to prepare for boarding. The commander of the Gen. Monk, deceived, directed his men to line the side of the vessel, and repel the assailants. The moment they were at their posts, Barney cried fire. The shock was sudden and severe. The commander of the Gen. Monk and several other officers instantly fell. The Gen. Monk returned the fire; but it was now too late to retrieve. When Barney ordered his men to fire, they boarded without resistance; a horrid sight met their view; nearly one hundred killed and wounded lay upon the deck, the blood ran in streams. The Gen. Monk was armed with eight nine pounders, and a full and well disciplined force of one hundred and thirty men.

The Hyder Ally was armed with four nine pounders and twelve six pounders and one hundred and twenty landsmen. The Gen. Monk lost in killed and wounded about one hundred. The Hyder Ally lost four or five killed and one or two wounded. The victory was obtained in fifteen minutes, and was one of the most brilliant atchievments during the war. The Gen. Monk was afterwards purchased by the government, and the Hyder Ally was returned uninjur-

ed to Mr. Stanley, and the money appropriated for the outfit was repaid by government.

Smoking at Harvard College.—It seems that the practice of smoking among the students at Harvard College prevailed as early as 1696. Josiah Cotton, in his "Memoirs of his own times," says, referring to the time he was a member of college, "this year, [1696] I learned among other acts, to smoke it, but might have improved my time much better, for so much time is consumed in playing and eating, and other necessary diversions of life, that we no need to continue those that are altogether needless. This is a practice I should not have run so readily into at home, for my father and mother never inclined to it, but example abroad brought me into it." In another part of his memoirs, he says, "I have also reduced smoking to some rules; for above 20 years, I have hardly smoked it before noon, or before dinner. I never smoke riding, or a bed; the slavery of many a one to a pipe, &c. is shameful."

From the time of the arrival of the first settlers of New-England to 1680, the solemization of marriages was performed by a magistrate, or by persons specially appointed for that purpose, who were confined to particular towns or districts. Governor Hutchinson, in his history of Massachusetts, says, he believes "there was no instance of marriage by a clergy-man during their first charter." If a minister happened to be present, he was desired to pray. It is difficult to assign the reason why clergymen were excluded from performing this ceremony. In new plantations, it must have been administered by persons not the most proper for that purpose, considering of what importance it is to society, that a sense of this ordinance, in some degree sacred, should be maintained and preserved.

July 18, 1776. The Militia of New Hampshire was divided into two Brigades, of which William Whipple was appointed Brigadier-General of the 1st, and John Stark Brigadier General of the 2d. The 1st, Brigade contained the regiments commanded by Messrs. Whipple, Evans, Moulton, Gilman, Bartlett, Thornton, Webster, Badger and McClary. The 2d contained those commanded by Messrs. Nichols, Ashley, Moore Stickney, Hale, Bellows, Hobart and Chase.

Literary Potices, &c.

It is announced in a Paris paper, that a Polish nobleman has brought to Warsaw a small folio volume of 30 or 40 pages, entirely written by the late Emperor Napoleon. It contains some curious documents relative to the history of Europe, and the plan of the first campaign in Spain, dictated by him to the Duke d'Abrantes.

Caleb Cushing, Esq. of Newburyport, is preparing for publication, Memoirs of the late Hon. Judge Lowell, with notices of other patriots who were instrumental in effecting our Revolution.

The National Gazette states, that William Rawle is engaged in a Law Work, to be entitled, Institutes of the Laws of Pennsylvania, intended to comprise a view of the Constitution and laws of the United States, as well as those of the State of Pennsylvania.

The first number of the Rhode-Island Baptist, a monthly publication, conducted by the Rev. Allen Brown, has just issued from the press in Providence. It is said to contain an eloquent Eulogy on the late Senator Burrill.

Matthew Carey, of Philadelphia, intends to publish, during the ensuing year, a work entitled, "Sketches of a History of Religious Persecution," in 2 vols. 8vo.

A. Phelps, of Greenfield, has issued proposals for publishing a History of the Indian Wars in the country bordering on Connecticut river, by E. Hoyt, Esq. The work begins with the discovery and settlement of New-England, and comes down to the conquest of Canada, in 1760.

The "Death-Bed Confessions of the Countess of Guernsey," which excited so much attention in England, and have been very extensively circulated in this country, prove to be the most downright forgery. The work was got up as a matter of speculation.

Proposals have been issued by a member of the bar of Pittsburgh, Pa. for publishing by subscription, "Blackstone's quotations, comprising all the Latin and French words and passages contained in Blackstone's Commentaries, with English translations."

PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN NOVEMBER.

SPAIN.

For months has the earnest attention of all Americans been directed towards this country. All hearts beat with hope, that the Cortes, who had laid the foundations of civil liberty, would be supported by the Spanish people, until The world has been mistaken. Spain is again placed under the control of Ferdinand, if possible more degraded than ever. The war may now be considered as at an end. The fall of Cadiz, and the restoration of the royal family are events sickening to the advocates the cause of the people. He re- should hold them answerable for cognizes the ultra doctrines of the life of Riego. legitimacy.

" With the most abject and servile adulation, he acknowledges the gallantry and kindness of his noble cousin, the Duke d'Angouleme, for relieving him from the power of his own subjects; for devastating his country with fire and sword; for crushing its liberties and hopes; for prostrating its free constitution; for proscribing and exiling its heroes and patriots; and for restoring legitimacy, with all its despotism, ecclesiastical tyranny, and oppression. There is an end for the present to every thing like rational freedom in The reign of superstition well known." ciples, both political and religious,

immediately restored; every vestige of democracy is to be swept away, and such a constitution forced upon the Spanish nation, as shall meet the views and subserve the purposes of the Holy Alliance. Spain, poor degraded Spain, has like Naples been humbled to the they could complete the edifice. dust, and disappointed the hopes of the world. She has waged an inglorious conduct, marked by imbecility, baseness and perfidy."

"Riego has been condemned at Madrid; and some fears were entertained by his friends, that he would not escape the judgment passed against him; but the patriot of liberal principles. The king's Mina, has written to Madrid, that proclamations breathe nothing but he had a French Lt. Gen. several resentment and retaliation. He superior officers, and two bishops, renounces his pretended zeal for who were in his power, and that he

The Inquisition had been re-established at Valladolid. Other great cities will follow this example, says a letter from Bayonne of the 7th October, if we consider the addresses that have been sent; for instance, that of Saragossa, in which it is said, "the tranquillity of the nation will not be confirmed, unless the holy and august tribunal is established; because many persons do not dare to make declarations before the ordinary tribunals, for fear of drawing on themselves unpleasant consequences; whereas they would make them to the Holy Office, whose religious discretion is

and terror is to re-commence with Particulars respecting the surrenseven fold vengeance. Free prin- der of Cadiz.-On the 26th Sept. a flag of truce was sent into Cadiz are to be effectually checked and with propositions from the Duke put down. The inquisition, with d'Angouleme, with a threat to the all its horrors, will probably be garrison of all the rigors allowed

by the laws of war, and that the public authorities would be held responsible for any vexations to which the king and royal family might be exposed. At the same time 5 or 6000 men were embarked. On the 27th, the Cortes were dissolved, and the Conde de Torres proceeded to the head-quarters of the Duke to inform him, by command of the king, that he was left by the Cortes in the full enjoyment of the rights of sovereignty, and to request him to state by what route he should proceed to meet him at his head quarters. A proposition was made on the same day through Gen. Alava, on the part of the Cortes, to surrender the King, on condition that they should be permitted to hold possession of the Isle for two months. The proposition was not listened to. The Commandant General of the Isle of Leon informed the Cortes that in consequence of the spirit of his troops, and the dispositions made by the French, it would be impossible for him to defend the isle. Valdes at the same time stated that the flotilla could make only useless efforts to defend the city. The greatest consternation succeeded. A message was sent to the King to supplicate him to enter into negociations with the French commander. The King replied that he could not enter into any negotiations. The Cortes had three meetings. At the third, but five members were present, the rest having fled. The five, with the Minister of State, proceeded to the King, declared that he was re-established in the integrity of his royal power, and conjured him to write to the French General. The Count de Torres was in consequence despatched with a letter to the King. On the 29th, the King ing her freedom by acts of devoted was expected to arrive at St. bravery and the most intrepid he-Mary's, but some delays were in- roism: as if she awoke from a night terposed, which are not exactly de- of ages, she has sprung from the tailed. A telegraphic despatch of earth on which she lay, and, like a Oct. 1, announced that the king giant starting from his slumbers, and the royal family arrived at 11 astonished all Europe by her suco'clock that morning. It appears cessful efforts. The fourth expedi-

that the negotiation was broken off in consequence of some popular movements in Cadiz, and the Isle, and on the 30th the Duke had made dispositions for renewing the attack.

Prussio.—By late intelligence from Prussia, it appears there was a constant correspondence between the Cabinets of Berlin and Vienna. It is stated, as a report, it was not judged necessary that the King of Prussia should be present at the meeting which is about to take place between the Emperors of Russia and Germany. The King of Prussia is said to be in the keeping of the King of England.

Lima.—We have received a letter from a correspondent at Callao dated 21st July, containing in substance the same information as that heretofore published, but remarking in addition, that the Royal army in its retreat from Lima, suffered severely from the attacks of the Patriot cavalry, which succeeded in taking a number of prisoners and a quantity of baggage, most part of the latter being the property pillaged from the people of Lima by the Royalist troops on the evacuation of the place. Patriot troops were embarking daily for the purpose of reinforcing the expedition to windward, which it was supposed would in a short time increase the army sufficiently to bear down all opposition in that quarter, and enable the Patriots to take possession of several towns, nearly equal in population and resources to that of Lima.

GREECE.

Greece is every day consummat-

tion of the Moslem against her, has been scattered by her gallant bands in dismay, and the followers of the Crescent wander, in bloody disarray, over the fields the tyrauny of ages had depopulated and laid waste. The freedom of Greece is no longer doubtful; it is now certain and assured; no effort the barbarous Ottoman can make, will be able to disturb it; the Greeks are superior to the rabble crowd of their oppressors, in every thing that can constitute a military force, and the sceptre of the Turk over classic Greece, is broken in his ruthless hands forever. The last campaign of the Ottoman was intended for utter extermination in the Morea; the Pachas were not to attack, but with their united force, so as to make victory, as they thought, certain; and they were then to make the onset with their conjoined hordes, in Livadia, Acarnania, and Negropont. The cruel, but trembling Moslems shrunk from a single encounter with the Hellenites, even with superior forces. As a commencement of the campaign, Mehmed, the Seraskier of Roumelia, invaded Attica and Livadia with 27,000 followers, but did not dare to attack Odysseus or Nikitas, though they had only nine to ten thousand men to oppose him. He waited the support of the Pacha of Scutari and Larissa, and the co-operation of Jessuf, who at the head of fourteen thousand men, was to force Macrinoros, and advance to Missoloughi, from whence, with the aid of the Turkish fleet, he was to pass into the Peloponnesus; while Mehmed, with 40,000 bandits, was to attack the Isthmus of Corinth, and march on the Morea after having ravaged Livadia. enemies, took instant measures to to attack them.

cha of Scutari in the mountains of Agrafa; while Odysseus and Nikitas destroyed Mehmed's corps, before his union with the others: Colocotroni was to protect the Isthmus with a corps of reserve, and move wherever his presence became necessary. The important field of San Lucca, which was fatal to the Turks, and where the forces of Mehmed were destroyed by Odysseus and Nikitas, produced revolt among Jussuf's mercenaries, and the Pacha could scarce save himself by flight. Stornaris, on his part, was almost equally successful; not content with retarding the march of the Pacha of Scutari, who had with him 8,000 men, he pressed him continually in front, with the loss of more than two thousand of his followers, and harassed him incessantly; nor would he have let him pass the mountains of Agrafa, but for a reinforcement of 4,000 Turks, who suddenly came to his aid; thus supported, their united bands arrived at Capenissi, where the Pacha of Larissa impatiently awaited them with the wreck of the shattered army of Mehmed. The two Pachas, obliged to take the field, and wishing to accelerate their march in the hope of passing into Livadia, to act with Jussuf's troops, the revolt of which they did not yet know, set out on the 26th of August at the head of 18,000 men, their advanced guard of 12,000 being commanded by Djeladik Bey; he arrived and halted at Laspi on the 27th; there he found himself suddenly threatened by a corps of 2,500 Hellenians, occupying an entrenched camp, and who were in full march against him. The Bey remained inactive that day, gaining informa-The Greeks, on their part, perfect- tion as to the strength of the Helly aware of the designs of their lenians, and waited the next day Their General, attack the Pachas in detail, and Carair Cachi, was sick, and they beat them separately. The brave were hesitating as to what they Bozzaris was to oppose Jussuf Pa- should do, when the brave Bozzacha; Stornaris was charged with ris arrived, and his unexpected arresting the progress of the Pa- presence restored all their cour-

This gallant chief having nothing more to fear at Macrinoros, on the first accounts reaching him of the direction taken by the Pacha of Scutari, set out with 340 Suliotes, traversed Etolia and Locris rapidly, and after a few days found himself in Thessaly, where he was apprised of the plans of its chiefs to unite with the Greek forces. Having at last joined the latter, he learned their resolution not to suffer the forces of the Pacha, however numerous, to penetrate into Livadia; but Bozzaris represented to them the danger of giving battle to an enemy so superior in force, and communicated to them his own project to fall that very night on the Turkish camp :--"We can surprise them," said he, " for they do not expect to be attacked; and you know that these barbarians never take any precautions against surprise. I have with me 340 Suliotes, and I will, at their head, enter the Turkish camp with no other arms but our pistols and sabres. Do you," said he to the Helleniaus, " present yourselves in four different points, and commence your fire when we are recognized, so as to distract the Turks; and, if you second me, we will seize the Pacha, alive or dead." The Greeks applauded the daring proposition of the hero, and confided to him the perilous execution. At midnight Marco Bozzaris demanded a further reinforcement of 100 chosen men to be united to his Suliotes, and having divided the rest of the corps into four detachments, the entire waited the moment of action on the first signal. Bozzaris, in separating from the other chiefs, said, " my friends, if we scatter, you will be sure to find me round the tent of the Pacha." In effect the attack was made; the Turkish Camp completely surprised; the prisoner. The hero, however, fell supply the vacancy in the Senate

in the arms of victory, mortally wounded by a Moor; but his devoted followers bore him off, and the Pacha was slain. The last words of the dying chief were worthy of Leonidas :-- "My friends," said the expiring hero, " to die for liberty is a pleasure, and not a pain. Freedom is never acquired but at great sacrifices : I die content, because I have contributed to the independence of my country. Continue your services to her, and do not quit your arms but amid the destruction of your enemies." This is a record of heroism worthy of any age or clime, however distinguished or glorious. In former days the genius of the poet would have immortalized it in eternal song, and it would have lived forever in the page of history; but even now it does not perish, and Greece will preserve the name of Bozzaris high in the list of her departed heroes. With such defenders, that delightful land; where almost every spot is precious by a thousand glorious recollectionsnever can be enslaved. She must be free; and, what is better, she deserves her liberty, and will win it by the heroism of her own brave

UNITED STATES.

South-Carolina.—The grand jury of Charleston have presented to the Legislature, the crime of duelling as one of the greatest now existing against the peace and welfare of society-and recommend that principals and seconds be forever disqualified from holding offices of honor or profit. This is as it should be; and the people should withhold from every man their confidence, if he has ever thus violated all religious or moral ties.

New Jersey .-- The Legislature of this State assembled at Trenton, Pacha was seized in his tent by the Oct. 28. Isaac H. Williamson, Esq. hero, who, after surrounding it has been re-elected Governor withwith his followers, taunted the infi- out opposition. Joseph M'livaine, dels and clutched their chief as his Esq. of Burlington, is elected to of the U.S., occasioned by the appointment of Mr. Southard to the

Navy Department.

Kentucky.-- A census has been very recently taken of the town of Louisville, by which it appears, that its population consists of 2987 whites and 1576 blacks--a total of 5533, shewing an increase of 450 since the year 1820. It is proposed to incorporate the town.

An asylum for the deaf and dumb has been established at Danville, in this State, and twelve pupils have been already admitted.

Maryland.—An extraordinary malady has recently appeared among the cattle in Talbot co. in this State. The animals are seized with a muscular or nervous catching, that resembles hiccoughs, and as it increases, they appear to be in a high fever, rub themselves so as to lacerate their bodies-take to the water, and are with difficulty kept out of the creeks. They appear costive, and die in 26 hours. Bleeding, purging, and medicine have been tried without success. The attack sometimes commences in the legs, chest, and loins, and is almost uniformly fatal. Our readers will recollect that in some parts of New-Hampshire, the disease called black-leg prevailed a short time in 1814, by which many young cattle and sheep were destroyed. In 1816, perhaps in some degree owing to the extraordinary severity of the cold, a disease of the hoof was prevalent, which destroyed or injured numbers of neat cattle. And in 1819, a disease of the tongue, of an inflammatory and putrid kind, prevailed in various sections of the State, by which many cattle and horses were destroyed.]

Vermont.—By the report of the auditor, just made in the legislature, it appears that the receipts of the treasury during the last year, from Sept. 1822, to Sept. 1823, inclusive, were \$48,571 13; and the ches are now building in London disbursements for the same period, and its environs. They will acwere \$35,874 09; leaving a bal- commodate 31,160 persons. Their ance in the treasury of \$12,697 04.

The state treasury notes are all redeemed, and there is due, in arrearages of taxes, the sum of \$30,499

The New-York city Banks have made an arrangement to receive the current bank notes of that state, New-Jersey and Connecticut at par, commencing this day, (Nov. 12.) Why cannot a similar arrangement be made by the N. E. Banks and break up that system, which now compels every man to lose a considerable per centage, by reason of a depreciated currency in circulation among us?

Rhode Island .-- The Legislature convened at South Kingston on the 28th Oct. Charters were granted for three new banks; one in Providence, called the North American Bank, capital \$200,000, which may be increased to \$500,000; one in Bristol, called the Bristol Union Bank, capital \$50,000; and the other in Foster, called Mount Vernon Bank, capital \$50,000.

Iron Mountains.--In Washington county in the state of Missouri there is an iron mountain, in which the amount of ore is almost incalculable. It will yield from 80 to 90 per cent. and has a great similitude to native iron. No foundery has yet been established; but it is reported that one shortly will be, together with other works calculated to develope this vast store of wealth.

Cotton.—It is estimated that the present annual consumption of cotton in Europe and America is 1,-One half of this 100,000 bales. is raised in the United States, and the other half in Brazil, West-Indies, East. Indies, and the Levant. 700,060 bales are manufactured in Great Britain, 300,000 on the Continent, and 100,000 in the United

New Churches .- Seventeen churestimated cost is \$1,262,000, or upwards of \$74,000 each, on an aver-

Curious Proclamation.—In 1547, a Proclamation was issued by Henry the 8th:—"That women should not meet together to babble and talk, and that all men should keep their wives in their houses."

The new Pope.—Cardinal Della Genga was elected Pope on the 27th of Sept. and has taken the title of Leo XII. He is an Italian. He was Nuncio during 14 years in the electorates of the Rhine. At the period of the persecutions exercised by Bonaparte against the head of the church, he was obliged to quit Rome with the other Prelates and Cardinals, born out of the states which remained to the Sovereign Pontiff. At the epoch of the restoration, he was sent by the late Pope (Pius VII.) to congratulate Louis 18th, on his return, and he was afflicted at Paris with a long illness. In 1815, he was reinstated with the Roman purple.

At the moment of his nomination he was Cardinal Vicar, that is, administrator, as regards spiritual affairs of the diocess of Rome. He is, says the Journal des Debats, a man of great learning, accustomed to business, and of irreproachable morals.

The officers of the Navy of the U.S. propose to erect a Monument at Washington, to those of their brethren who have been killed, or have died in the expedition against the pirates.

The new Postmaster General is said to have reduced the terms of contracts so as to save \$70,000.

The King of Great Britain has ordered a new gold coin to be called "double Sovereigns," or "gold two ounce pieces," each of which shall be of the value of forty shillings.

The bell of the new church at Worcester, Mass. is made of metal which was collected from the ruins of Scio.—Mass. Spy.

MONTHLY REGISTER OF DEATHS,

WITH CONCISE BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

In Grafton, N. H. Nov. 8, Capt. Russell Mason, aged 77. He was one of the earliest settlers of that place, and for many years a member of the legislature.

In Weare, Capt. George Hadley, aged 84—" one of the fathers of the town."

In Andover, Me. Rev. John Strick-Land, aged 84, in the 58th year of his ministry. He was born in Hadley, Massachusetts, graduated at Yale College in 1761; ordained the Presbyterian minister of Oakham, Mass. April 1, 1768; dismissed June 2, 1773; installed at Nottingham West, in this state, July 13, 1774; dismissed after a few years; re-installed at Turner, Me. August 20, 1784; dismissed within about six years, and was settled in the ministry the fourth time at Andover, March 12, 1806, where he remained till his death the 4th of October.

In the State of Mississippi, on the 17th Oct. Major Isaac Guion, a native of the State of New-York, in the 69th year of his age, a soldier of the Revolution. He was in active service through the whole struggle for Independence;

and served with honor as a Captain of Artillery, through the greater part of it. When peace was established he retired into private life. After being in trade for several years, in New-York, he again entered the army, under General Wayne, with the commission of a Captain. When the territory of Mississippi was ceded by Spain to the United States, he was selected to descend the Mississippi, with a detachment of 300 men, to take possession of it. In consequence of which he landed at Natchez, in the latter part of 1797, and hoisted the flag of the United States. Having remained with the Southern Army until 1800, he went to the seat of Government to settle his public accounts, and was there honored with the commission of Major. Soon after this, the army was reduced, and he, among many others, was left out. Having some time before entered into the matrimonial state, he now no longer thought of public employ, but quietly settled down on a small farm near Natchez, where he resided for the twenty years preceding his death.

In Wenham, Ms. Wid. Elizabeth Gardner, 85, sister of Hon. Timothy Pickering.

In Austerlitz, N. Y. John Swift, Esq. 70. He was a soldier of the revolution, and commenced his services at Bunker's Hill

In Bedford, Penn. on the 4th October, Mrs. Rebecca Burd, aged about 68; and on the next morning, about twelve hours afterwards, with a dropsy of the chest, Gen. Benjamin Burd, her husband, formerly of Fort Littleton, but for the last ten years an inhabitant of Bedford, in the 70th year of his age. Besides the many private virtues which have endeared Gen. Burd to a very large circle of acquaintances—his public character, the evidences of his patriotism, but especially his Revolutionary services, have rendered him highly respectable, and are worthy of particular notice at this time. As early as July, 1775, (in his 21st year) he joined Col. Thompson's regiment of riflemen, as a volunteer from this county, and arrived at Boston about the 1st of August following. In the month of October, he was appointed a lieutenant, in which command he was in various skirmishes with the British near Boston. From thence he was ordered to New-York, and was immediately afterwards in the battle of Long Island. In 1777, he was appointed a captain in the 4th Pennsylvania regiment, in which he was in the battles of Trenton and Princeton. Afterwards he commanded the left plattoon of Gen. Wayne's division, at the battle of Brandywine. He was also at the Paoli, and in the battle of Germantown, he acted as Major. After the battle of Monmouth, in which he was also conspicuously engaged, he was ordered to join the detachment which marched against the Indians and burnt their towns up the North River, in 1779. In all these various services and engagements, he was distinguished for his activity, bravery and enterprize. At the close of the war he settled down upon his paternal farm at Fort Littleton, where he was long known and esteemed for his hospitality, urbanity and gentlemanly deportment. He removed, some years ago, to Bedford, before and after which removal, he discharged with credit the duties of several civil offices .- Nat. Int.

In Baltimore, Col. John Meckenheimer, a gallant soldier of the Revolution, and an honest man, aged 70.

In Wilmington, (Del.) Mr. John Jenkins, a celebrated teacher of Penmanship, formerly of Boston.

In Virginia, Gen. John C. Cahoon, aged 79.

In Orange co. Va. Oct. 29, Col. Wm. CAMPBELL, aged 69. He was an officer of the revolution, and useful in all the various relations of life.

In Marietta, O. Sept. 23, Rev. JOSEPH WILLARD, formerly Rector of St. John's Church, in Portsmouth.

In Baltimore, FREDERICK G. SCHA-AFFER, editor of the Federal Republi-

can, aged 30. In Newport, R. I. Capt. JOHN TREV-ETT, aged 76, a revolutionary patriot. In Nov. 1771, he entered on board the ship Columbia, Capt. Whipple, as a midshipman, and was speedily promoted to be Lieutenant, in which capacity he served under Commodore Hopkins, and in 1776, was attached to the brig Andre Doria, Capt. Biddle, from which he was transferred as commander of marines, to the ship Providence, Capt. Hacker, in which command, with 30 marines, he landed at New-Providence, and by stratagem captured the forts, and kept them three days, when their object being accomplished, they left it, taking the public property and several prizes. Soon after, being on a cruize near Halifax, they took several valuable prizes, and got them into port; one of them was a ship bound to Quebec, with 10,000 suits of soldier's clothing for Gen. Burgoyne's army; being so important a prize, she was entrusted to Mr. Trevett, who brought her safe into port; and the clothing immediately sent to Gen. Washington's army. In 1780, he joined the friggate Trumbull, Com. Nicholson, and dura ing the cruize had an action with the ship Walter, of 36 guns, in which the Trumbull had 43 killed and wounded, and Mr. T. lost his right eye, and received a ball in his foot. He then entered on board the ship Dean, Capt. Henman, and took a number of prizes, in one of which he was re-taken, and carried to St. Johns, where he remained upwards of two years.

On the East Rock, in New-Haven, Conn. -- TERNER, usually called " The Hermit." This singular being had, for a number of years, lived in seclusion on the top of this rock, the ascent to which is both difficult and tedious. His residence was a cabin built of earth and stone, with an aperture which served both as an entrance and a chimney. At the extremity of this cabin was his bed, composed of husks and boughs, where, on Sunday, the 2d inst. he was found dead. An inquest was held on the body, whose verdict was, that he died by the visitation of God. His person was covered with 1ags, and in that part of

them which served as his trowsers there were found strongly sewed in triple folds, upwards of forty dollars in silverwhich seems to shew that, though he had renounced the world, the love of gain was still inherent. The only companions of his retirement were two or three sheep, which he fed with care, and they enjoyed all his tenderness. He was extremely taciturn in his manner-communicated little to inquirers, and was both ignorant and repulsive. In winter he appeared frequently at the doors of the citizens, with a basket-asked for nothing, spoke little-but whatever was given him, he took away quietly. The only food found in his tenement, was two or three birds, picked for cooking, and a few petatoes. We believe he was a native of some of the neighboring towns, but of his early life, or the motives which led him to seek such an uncomfortable asylum from the vanities of life, we have no knowledge.

New-Haven Herald, Nov. 11.

In England, Sept. 14, Gen. Felix Buckley, 114, the oldest officer in the British army.—

In London, Eleanor Job, 105.

In Pittsburg, Penn. Mrs. Catharine Morton, 105.—In Maine, at Jay, Mr. Moses Pierce, 99; at Hebron, Mr. Jercmiah Hodgdon, 90, a pensioner; at Sedgewick, Mrs. Patty Babson, 98.—In Massachusetts, at Raynham, Mr. Nathaniel Hall, 92; at Westford, Lt. Thomas Read, 91; in Leominster, Mrs. Elizabeth Robbins, 100 yrs. 7 mo.—In Vermont, at Montpelier, Oct. 18, Mrs. Mary Mellen, widow of the late Charles Mellen, formerly of Francestown, N. H. 93 yrs. 3 mo. 20d.; at Walden, widow Deborah Plumer, formerly of Hampstead, N. H. 95 yrs. 5 mo. 17d.—In Connecticut. at Thompson, Mrs. Dike, 91; at Hartford, Mrs. Beulah Ward, 91; at Chatham, Mrs. Colton, 97.—In New-Hampshire, at Goffstown, Lt. Job Kidder, 100 yrs. 3 mo.; at Hampton-Falls, Anna Sanborn, widow of Benjamin Sanborn, 91; at Wakefield, Oct. 14, Mr. Nathaniel Murdough, in the 94th year of his age—retaining his faculties to the last. He stands the third in the catalogue of longevity in that town. Robert Macklin died in 1787, aged, as was supposed, 115; in 1808, Samuel Allen, 97. A sister of Mr. Murdough is now living in her 92d year, and two other persons over 90, in Wakefield.

THERMOMETRICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, FOR SEPTEMBER, 1823.

-		Portsmouth, in lat. 43° 4'.	At Hopkinton, in lat. 43° 1V.
sô.		E Comment	N W W
Days.	7 A.	Winds and Weather.	Winds and Weather.
		54 E. Fair.	1 54 70 50 NW. Flying clouds
2	52 63	52 Same.	2 40 68 51 NW. SW. Fair
3	55 76	68 W. Fair.	3 45 76 65 S. Cloudy ; Fair
4	70 81	67 Same.	4 65 78 60 SW. W. Rain; fair
5	58 79	62 Same.	5 48 71 55 W. Fair
6	61 83	70 Same.	6 49 79 65 SW. W. Fair; cloudy
7	59 54	51 E. Rain.	7 57 59 52 NW. NE. Cloudy; rain
8	51 65	48 E. Fair.	8 48 64 47 NE. Cloudy; Fair
9	48 64	50 E. Smoky.	9 38 66 47 NE. Fair
		53 SE. Fair.	10 38 69 49 NE. SE. Fair
		56 S. Fair.	11 38 67 53 SE. S. Cloudy; fair
		57 S. Fair; foggy.	12 55 67 53 S. SE. Fair
13	58 64	50 Same.	13 52 67 55 SE. NW. Rain; fair
		65 Changeable.	14 44 71 47 NW. Cloudy; fair
15	58 66	52 Cloudy; fair.	15 44 67 54 SE. W. NW. Rain
16	50 68	56 W. Fair.	16 54 65 57 NW. E. Cloudy; fair
17	60 65	59 S. Cloudy; rain.	17 57 75 65 NE. E. Cloudy; rain
18	70 81	68 W. Fair.	18 54 75 64 SE. SW. Cloudy; fair
19	67 72	56 NW. Fair.	19 54 65 57 NW. Cloudy; fair
		69 Same.	20 54 75 65 SW. S. Fair
		42 NW. Light clouds and rain.	21 54 57 44 NW. Fair; cloudy
22	39 57	39 NW. Fair.	22 33 54 32 NW. Cloudy ; fair
23	39 54	46 E. Fair.	23 32 57 35 NW. NE. Fair
24	45 54	52 E. Cloudy.	24 38 54 49 NE. Cloudy
25	50 63	53 SE. Cloudy.	25 36 62 51 NE. N. Cloudy
26	55 65	50 Same.	26 48 69 54 SW. NW. Cloudy; fair
27	54 59	Same.	27 46 62 40 NW. Cloudy; fair
		42 NW. Fais.	28 32 56 42 NW. Fair
29	34 59	42 Changeable; rain.	29 31 53 37 NW. Cloudy
30	35 53	NW. Fair.	30 29 49 41 NW. Fair
201	-	Trivia Latin	aniani ani salat at a san

THERMOMETRICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS. FOR OCTOBER, 1823.

Davs		9 P.			M	Z.	M.	
2	1			Days.	A.	P.	9 P.	Winds and Weather.
			W. Fair.	- =	1140	163	3 41	W. Fair
2 42	76	60	Same.					SW. Fair
3 47	78	56	Same.					Same
4 54	183	64	Same.		4 46	189	2 61	Same
			Rain.		5 52	7	7 60	SWS. Fair; Cloudy; Rain.
			N. W. Rain.		6 51	5	5 37	NW. Fair
7 40	57	49	East; Sun; light clouds					NW. NE. Fair; Cloudy
8 48	63	52	East; Fair; Cloudy.					E.SE. Cloudy
9 56	64	58	S. Cloudy.					S. Rain ; Cloudy and Fair
0150	61	44	N. W. Fair.	10	0 44	15	5 43	SW.W. Fair and Cloudy
1 41	152	36	Same.	1	137	14	5,34	NW. Cloudy; Fair
			Same.	19	2 39	4	7 47	W. Fair
3 44	1 52	46	Rain and thunder.	1:	3 24	14	1 34	W.S. SW. Cloudy; Rain
4 30	145	31	N. W. Fair.	11.	4 37	4	031	NW. Fair ; Flying clouds
5 30	58	47	Same.	11	5 24	1 5:	3 43	SW. Fair
6 45)	54	Cloudy; Rain night.	1	6 43	3 6:	3 52	S. Cloudy; Rain
7 54	1160	144	Changeable.	11	7 52	2 5	7 42	NW. Fair; Cloudy.
8 4	146	40	Rain.	11	8 34	1 4	5 34	NW. Snow; Cloudy
9 40	50	34	N. W. Fair.					NW. Fair
0	64	45	Same.					SW. Fair
1 4	160	53	Same.					S. Fair; Cloudy
2 52	2 52	40	Same.	2	2 4	5 50	0 33	NW. Cloudy ; Fair
3 31	1 57	50	Changeable.					WS. Fair ; Cloudy
44	1 60	37	Same.	2	4 44	15	1 31	W. Fair; Cloudy
5 40	40	38	S. E. Changeable ; rain.	2.				N. snow six inches
6/4(142	40	N. E. Cloudy.	120				N. Cloudy.
7 42	45	44	N. E. Rain.					NW. Rain.
8 45	58	43	N. E. Cloudy.					NW. Rain; Cloudy
9 43	160	43	Var. Cloudy.					NW. Cloudy ; Fair.
0 40	52	37	Changeable.					NW. Fair
1 32			E. Fair.					N.NE. Fair
	-	_	TEOROLOGICAL OBS	ERVA	TI			
1100	At	Por	temouth, in lat. 430 4'.					opkinton, in lat. 43° 11'.
1 39	51 9	0 X	. cloudy ; rain W. cloudy ; fair		1 34	45	41	NE. cloudy; rain
28	48 5	ON	W. fair		2 27	37	32	NW. rain ; cloudy ; fair N. fair ; flying clouds
130	51 3	7 V	· cloudy ; fair	1	4 27	46	34 5	SW. fair; cloudy
27	4519	9 81	me		5 29	40	23	SW. NW. fair
26	42 3	6 E	cloudy ; rain night		5 18	41	31 1	NW. SW. fair; cloudy; snow SW. NW. snow; cloudy; rain
34	52 3	2 E	fair		8 22	40	24	NW. fair
100.00	55 3	7 V	. fair	1	9 20	46	29	ame
26	56 5	3 V	cloudy; rain	10	0 30	53	47	NW. fair ; cloudy ; rain
26	45 3	3 E	rain	11	1 44	39	29	N. rain ; cloudy ; fair NW. fair
26 30 50		0 0	angeable	1	3 22	35	19	SW. W. fair; snow; fair
26 30 50 27	43 2		me	1.	4 16	39	39	SW. fair; cloudy
26 30 50 27 30	42 1	6 82	inc	11.	5 33	47	32	W. variable
26 30 50 27 330 19 35	42 2 44 3 54 3	6 Sa 5 N	W. fair	1.	MITH	30	13	NW. fair NE. cloudy ; fair
26 30 50 27 330 19 35 20	42 3 44 3 54 3 85 1	6 Sa 5 N 9 Sa	W. fair	1	7 10			
26 30 50 27 30 19 35 35 20	42 3 44 3 54 3 85 1 20 5	6 St 5 N 9 St 2 N	W. fair me NE. cloudy	11	7 10	31	20	NW. fair
9 26 9 30 1 50 2 27 8 30 4 19 5 35 6 20 7 19 8 14	42 3 44 3 54 3 55 1 20 5 42 1	6 sa 5 N 9 sa 2 N 9 V	W. fair me NE. cloudy V. fair	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	7 10 8 5 9 19	31	20 21	NW. fair W. fair ; eloudy ; fair
9 26 9 30 1 50 2 27 8 30 4 19 5 35 6 20 7 19 8 14 9 20 9 26	42 3 44 3 54 3 85 1 20 5 42 1 45 6 47 5	6 sa 5 N 9 sa 2 N 9 V 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	W. fair me NE. cloudy V. fair ame	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	7 10 8 5 9 19 0 16	31 38 46	20 21 32	NW. fair W. fair; eloudy; fair SW. smoky; fair
9 26 9 30 9 50 2 27 8 30 4 19 5 35 6 20 7 19 8 14 9 20 9 26	42 3 44 3 54 3 85 1 20 5 42 1 45 4 47 5	6 St N 9 St 2 N 9 V 5 St 9 h 5 c	W. fair me NE. cloudy V. fair ame azy oudy	101111111111111111111111111111111111111	7 10 8 5 9 19 0 16 1 28	31 38 46 50	20 21 32 42	NW. fair W. fair; eloudy; fair SW. smoky; fair SW. fair; eloudy
9 26 9 30 1 50 2 27 8 30 4 19 5 35 6 20 7 19 8 14 9 20 9 26 1 31 2 41	42 3 44 3 54 3 54 3 90 5 42 1 45 6 47 5 48 4 53 5	6 st 5 N 9 st 2 N 9 V 5 st 6 5 c 6	W. fair me NE. cloudy V. fair me azy oudy hangeable	10 11 11 12 22 22 22	7 10 8 5 9 19 0 16 1 28 2 39 3 22	31 38 46 50 49 31	20 21 32 42 32 32 22	NW. fair W. fair; cloudy; fair SW. smoky; fair SW. fair; cloudy WNW. cloudy and fair; cloud NW. fair; high wind
9 26 9 30 1 50 2 27 3 30 4 19 5 35 6 20 7 19 8 14 9 20 0 26 1 31 2 41 8 25	42 2 44 3 54 3 55 1 20 5 42 1 45 6 47 5 48 4 53 5	6 st 5 N 9 st 2 N 9 V 5 st 5 c 5 c 3 N	W. fair me NE. cloudy V. fair me azy oudy hangeable W. fair; high wind	10 11 11 12 22 22 22 22	7 10 8 5 9 19 0 16 1 28 2 39 3 22 4 17	31 38 46 50 49 31 29	20 21 32 42 32 32 22	NW. fair W. fair; cloudy; fair SW. smoky; fair SW. fair; cloudy WNW. cloudy and fair; cloud NW. fair; high wind NW. fair.
26 30 50 27 330 419 535 620 719 814 920 926 131 241 825 420	42 2 44 3 54 3 55 1 20 5 42 1 45 6 47 5 48 4 53 5 34 2 32 1	6 st 5 N 9 st 2 N 9 V 5 st 5 cl 5 cl 5 cl 7 N	W. fair me NE. cloudy V. fair me azy oudy hangeable W. fair; high wind W. fair	10 11 11 12 22 22 22 22 22	7 10 8 5 9 19 0 16 1 28 2 39 3 22 4 17 5 19	31 38 46 50 49 31 29 34	20 21 32 42 32 22 17 30	NW. fair W. fair; eloudy; fair SW. smoky; fair SW. fair; eloudy WNW. cloudy and fair; eloud NW. fair; high wind NW. fair. SW. N. NE. eloudy; snow
9 26 9 30 1 50 2 27 2 27 3 30 4 19 5 35 6 20 7 19 2 14 1 31 2 41 3 3 25 4 20 5 35 6 20 7 19 8 3 4 19 8 3 4 19 8 3 5 14 8 3 15 8 5 14 8	42 2 44 3 54 3 95 1 20 5 42 1 45 4 47 5 48 4 53 3 34 2 32 1 38 3	6 SE 5 N 9 SE 5 C S N S S S S	W. fair me NE. cloudy V. fair me azy oudy hangeable W. fair; high wind W. fair E. cloudy: snow storm	10 11 11 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	7 10 8 5 9 19 0 16 1 28 2 39 3 22 4 17 5 19 6 31	31 38 46 50 49 31 29 34 45	20 21 32 42 32 22 17 30 33	NW. fair W. fair; cloudy; fair SW. smoky; fair SW. fair; cloudy WNW. cloudy and fair; cloud NW. fair; high wind NW. fair. SW. N. NE. cloudy; snow NE. NW. rain; cloudy
9 26 9 30 9 30 1 50 2 27 3 30 4 19 5 35 6 20 7 7 19 9 20 9 20 9 20 9 25 1 3 3 2 5 1 4 20 9 3 4 1 3 3 3 5 1 4 20 9 3 4 1 3 3 4 1 3 3 5 1 4 20 9 3 4 1 3 4 1 3 3 4 1	42 3 44 3 54 3 55 1 20 5 42 1 45 6 47 5 48 4 53 5 34 2 38 3 46 3 38 4	6 S2 N 9 S S S S C S C S S C S S S S S S S S C S S C S	W. fair me NE. cloudy V. fair me azy oudy hangeable W. fair; high wind W. fair E. cloudy; snow storm E. cloudy; rain hangeable	10 11 11 12 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22	7 10 8 5 9 19 0 16 1 28 2 39 3 22 4 17 5 19 6 31 7 33	31 38 46 50 49 31 29 34 45	20 21 32 42 32 22 17 30 33 34	NW. fair W. fair; cloudy; fair SW. smoky; fair SW. fair; cloudy WNW. cloudy and fair; cloud, NW. fair; high wind NW. fair. SW. N. NE. cloudy; snow
9 26 9 30 9 30 1 50 2 27 3 30 4 19 5 35 6 20 7 7 19 9 20 9 20 9 20 9 25 1 3 3 2 5 1 4 20 9 3 4 1 3 3 3 5 1 4 20 9 3 4 1 3 3 4 1 3 3 5 1 4 20 9 3 4 1 3 4 1 3 3 4 1	42 2 44 3 54 3 54 3 54 3 5 5 1 1 3 3 9 3 3 3 4 9 3 3 5 1 1 3 3 5 5 1 1 3 5 5 5 1 1 3 5 5 5 1 1 3 5 5 5 1 1 3 5 5 5 1 1 3 5 5 5 1 1 1 1	6 Sa N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	W. fair me NE. cloudy V. fair me azy loudy hangeable W. fair; high wind W. fair E. cloudy; snow storm E. cloudy; rain hangeable W. fair	10 11 11 12 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22	7 10 8 5 9 19 0 16 1 28 2 39 3 22 4 17 5 19 6 31 7 33 8 23 9 3	31 38 46 50 49 31 29 34 45 40 25 24	20 21 32 42 32 22 17 30 33 34 13 13	NW. fair W. fair; cloudy; fair SW. smoky; fair SW. fair; cloudy WNW. cloudy and fair; cloud NW. fair; high wind NW. fair. SW. N. NE. cloudy; snow NE. NW. rain; cloudy NW. cloudy; rain; fair

THERMOMETRICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS. FOR DECEMBER, 1823.

-		A	t I	lopkinton, in lat. 43° 11'.	_, _		A	t C	oncord, in lat. 43° 12'.
30		M			1 3	N	Z	M	The second second
Day	7 A.	TP.	9 P.	Winds and Weather.	Day	7 A.	1 P.	9 P.	Winds and Weather.
1	23	36	32	W. Fair; Cloudy.	1				Fair
2	34	42	27	W. Cloudy ; Fair Evening.					Cloudy
3	18	46	33	S. W. Fair; Cloudy Evening.	13	18	44	38	Fair
4	33	45	40	S. Cloudy; Rain.	14	32	46	42	Cloudy; rain
5	35	32	22	W. N. W. Cloudy ; Fair.	1 5	39	39	37	Fair; clouds
6	18	28	28	W. Fair and Cloudy.	6	20	33	28	Fair
7	32	46	34	W. Fair and Cloudy; Rain.	7	30	45	42	Cloudy; fair
8	25	25	8	N. W. Cloudy and Fair.	8	27	28	19	Fair; wind
9	5	13	13	N. E. Cloudy; Snow.	9	4	20	17	Fair; snow, eve.
0	15	32	27	N. E. N Snow, 6 inch. Cloudy.	10	18	35	31	Snow, 6 in. fair
1	16	24	10	N. W. Fair.	11	19	27	20	Fair
2	16	28	23	N. W. Cloudy and Snotv.	12	16	29	28	Cloudy; snow
3	21	32	24	N. W. Fair; Cloudy. Eve.	13	22	34	28	Fair
4	24	32	26	W. N W. Cloudy; Snow.	14	24	34	30	Cloudy; snow
5 2	26	31	26	N. W. N. E. Cloudy; Snow.	15	28	30	29	Snow) 12:-
6 9	26	32	28	N.E. Snow 18 inches Cloudy.	16	27	31	30	Snow (12 In.
7 9	22	32	21	N. W. Fair.	17	23	31	29	Fair
3	5	30	17	Same.					Fair
9 2	24	33	36	N. W. Rain ; Fair Evening.					Rain
13	33	41	32	W. Fair	20	31	42	36	Fair
1 2	28	30	13	W. N. W. Cloudy; Fair.	21	26	28	22	Fair
				N. W. N. E. Cloudy.	22	10	24	23	Fair; cloudy
				N. E. Cloudy : Fair					Rain
				N. E. S. W Rain &c. ; fair.	24	33	38	28	Rain; snow
				W. N. W. Fair.					Fair
				W. N. Fair.	26	16	22	19	Fair; wind
				W. S. W. Fair; Cloudy.	27	11	34	28	Clouds; fair
				S. W. W. Cloudy; Fair.	28	34	48	10	Rain; snow; fair
				S. W. N. W. Fair.	29	18	44	39	Fair
				S. W. Fair; Cloudy.					Fair
13	5 4	19 3	37 5	S. W. Fair and Cloudy.	31	35	48	38	Fair Below zero.

MONTHLY REGISTER OF DEATHS,

WITH CONCISE BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

In Charlestown, Hon. SAMUEL STEV-ENS, 89, Register of Probate for the county of Cheshire. He was a son of Capt. Phineas Stevens, the celebrated warrior, who encountered the army of French and Indians under Monsieur Debeiine in 1747, and grandson of Deac. Joseph Stevens of Rutland, Ms. He was among the earliest inhabitants of Charlestown, although he must have been very young when that town was settled. In 1752, Mr. Stevens accompanied his father to Canada for the redemption of prisoners. The first that offered was a young man of erect, athletic appearance in full Indian dress, decorated with wampum and silver to increase his value. The bargain was made, but the Indian master divested him of his costly dress. This young man was no other than the

late General John Stark, who was taken prisoner in April, the same year. Mr. Stevens was elected the first representative to the General Court. Previous to the adoption of the Constitution he held a Colonel's commission. He was appointed Register of Probate, February 3, 1794. From the year 1799 to 1805, inclusive, he was a member of the Executive Council. He was appointed a Justice of the Peace throughout the State March 22, 1804, at the age of 70 years.

In Claremont, Capt. CALEB BALDwin, 86, a revolutionary patriot and a worthy man.

In Amherst, Lieut. ARCHELAUS BAT-CHELDER, about 80, an officer of the revolution. He was a sen of Mr. Joseph Batchelder, who died at Wilton in 1816, at the age of 96, and descended from an ancient family that emigrated from Dorsetshire in England to this conntry at an early period of its settlement.

In Georgetown, D. C. Col. BENJA-MIN HOMANS, 59, late chief Clerk of the Navy Department, and recently appointed Naval Store Keeper at Portsmouth, formerly of Boston.

In Philadelphia, Mr. Robert Scott, 79, Engraver to the mint of the U.S.

In New-York, Rev. EZRA SAMPSON, 75. He was a native of Middleborough, Mass.; graduated at Yale College in 1773. He was ordained at Plympton, Mass. in 1776; resigned 1796; officiated as Chaplain of the army at Cambridge in the first campaign of the revolutionary war. In 1797, he settled at Hudson, N. Y., where he published the "Beauties of the Bible," the "Historical Dictionary," and the "Sham Patriot Unmasked," and last, not least in merit, the "Brief Remarker," which has passed through many editions, and is adopted as a standard work in many of our schools. His death is universally lamented by all that knew him.

In Portland, Me. Capt. JAMES FAR-MER, 43, merchant. He was born at Plymouth, Mass. July 15, 1780.

At West Point, N. Y. Dec. 15, Dr. JAMES CUTBUSH, Professor of Chemistry in the Military Academy. A man not only known for his extensive knowledge of Chemistry, but distinguished for his philanthropy and patriotism.

In ————, Conn. Dec. 13, Hon Tapping Reeve, 79, formerly Chief Justice of that State.

LONGEVITY.

In England, Mr. Matthew Vallet, 91 a celebrated philosopher. In Perth, Scotland, Mr. John Stewart, 95. In Tonkers, N. Y. Augustus Van Cortlant, Esq. 96 -In Connecticut, at Windham, Mr.John Ormsby, 92; Mrs. Miriam Cross, 100 yrs. 2 mo. - In Massachusetts, at Attleborough, Mrs. Phebe Guild, 98; at Boston, John Vinal, Esq. 90; at Wellington, Mrs. Mary Briggs, 102, leaving 9 children of the following ages, 79, 77, 73, 72, 70, 68, 63, 60, 57; at North-Bridgewater, Mrs. Abigail Howard, 93; at Shelburne, Nov. 23, Mr. Alexander Clark, 94; at Brimfield, Mr. Phinehas Haynes, 96; at Salem, Mr. William Moneys, 92; Mrs. Abigail Berry, 92; at Rowley, Mr. Nehemiah Jewett, 93; at Chilmark, Mr. William Stewart, 94; at Milford, Mrs. Beach, 96; at Dartmouth, Mr. Benjamin Allen, 92.—In New-Hampshire, at Canterbury, Mr. Nathaniel Pallote, 100; at Litchfield, Mrs. Lucy Read, 97; at Meredith, Mrs. Abigail Roberts, 95; at Mont Vernon, Mr. Joseph Perkins, 93; at New-London, Mr. Aquila Wilkins, 90; at Westmoreland, Nov. 22, Mrs. Deborah Wheeler, 92; at Newington, Dec. 1, Mrs. Temperance Knight, 93, relict of the late John K.

Diving Bells.—The first diving-bell we read of was nothing but a very large kettle, suspended by ropes, with the mouth downwards, and planks to sit on fixed in the middle of its cavity. Two Greeks at Toledo, in 1588, made an experiment with it before the Emperor Charles V. They descended in it with a lighted candle, to a considerable depth. In 1688. William Phipps, the son of a blacksmith, formed a project for unloading a rich Spanish ship sunk on the coast of Hispaniola. Charles II. gave him a ship with every thing necessary for his undertaking; but being unsuccessful, he returned in great poverty. He then endeavoured to procure another vessel, but failing, he got a subscription, to which the Duke of Albemarle contributed .- In 1692, Phipps set sail in a ship of 200 tons, having previously engaged to divide the profits according to the twenty shares of which the subscription consisted. At first all his labours proved fruitless; but at last, when he seemed almost to despair, he was fortunate enough to bring up so much treasure, that he returned to England with the value of 200,000l. sterling. Of this sum he got about 20,000l. and the Duke 90,000l. Phipps was knighted by the King; and was governor of Massachusetts till his death, February 13, 1695, at the age of 44 years. Since that time diving-bells have been very often employed .- London Exam.

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INDEX TO NAMES.

India.

Α.	Benedict, rev David 96	Camden, [William] 300, 340 Carpenter, rev Ezra 368
Abbot, Reuben 23	Berry, Stephen 17	Carpenter, rev Ezra 368
Thomas S. 29	Bird, rev Samuel 362, 363	Cary Matthew 388
Abercrombie, Mr. 273	Bishop, Enos 376, 37	Carrier Richard 69
Adams, Henry 291	Blackstone, William 35	Thomas 69
rev. Hugh 239, 243,	Blake, rev John L. 94	Carlton, capt Jonathan 356
281, 284, 291, 292	serg Samuel 321, 326	Carigain, dr Philip 189
dea. John 291	328	Carver, gov John 34, 35
	Blanchard, col 306	Chadbourne, [Hum-
		phrey] 54
rev. Joseph 291	Blazo, William 321, 329	Chamberlain, Rebecca 70
rev. Joseph 369	Blunt, major 195	William 171
Matthew 364	rev John 296	William 171 Samuel 171
Alden rev. Timothy 17.61	Rowdoin James 278 279	capt John 356
206 309	Rowditch Nathaniel 278	Chadwick, dr Edmund 334
Allen col (Ethan] 80	Rowman Robert 344	Peter 217
rov Wilkes 980	Rowen Abel 189	Peter 217 Chase, H esq 153 Jonathan 154, 156
ray William 299	Royleton Richard 64	Ionathan 154 156
Alling you Inman 205	Brackett hon Joshua 17 91	Moses 154, 156
Amas de Nathanial 70	mys Hannah 19 20	Samuel 154, 156
Andres six Edmund 41 121	Ading N 95	rev Stephen 255 356
Anna Ousan 204	Locarb W 05	Chilton James 27
Appleton cel John 994	Dundfand and (Was) 22 22	Samuel 154 156 rev Stephen 355, 356 Chilton, James 37 Mary 49
Appleton, col John 234	bradiord, gov [vv m] 33, 37	Child air Isriah
Ashley, rev Joseph 298, 299	Prodlem Consther 01 09 04	Child, sir Josiah 161
Atkinson, non Theodore 196,	Bradley, Jonathan 21,23,24	Choate, Mr 152
		Christi 324
non Theodore 196	Bradstreet, Simon esq 230	Church, col Benjamin 24
350	Bridge, rev Ebenezer 280	Jonathan 356
non Theodore 196	Brock, rev John 296	Clagett, Wyseman 145
343, 356	Brooks, gov [John]	Clarke, rev John 266, 293
		rev Ward 151, 293
Bachelor, rev Stephen 236	300	Clark, rev Matthew 294
Bacon, rev Jacob 176, 333	Brown, rev Allen 388	rev Thomas 279
	John 383	Clinton, gov 128
Baldwin. James 363		Cobbett, rev Thomas 384
Henry 334	seph D. D. 273	Coffin, Eliphalet 333
		rev Peter . 333
	Burnap, rev Jacob D. D. 76	
		Colcot, Edward 54
		Colman, Jabez 152
Barrett, Nathaniel 356	Burroughs, rev Charles 195,	Cook, Timothy 377
Bartlett, hon Josiah 18, 151	217	captain 143
dr Josiah 17	rev George 69	Cooper — 96
James 217, 219 I	Burton rev dr 96	Cotton, rev Josiah 387
Ichabod 217, 219, 220 E	Buss, John 291	rev Roland 298
hon Levi 148 E	Sutterworth, Joseph esq190	rev John 238, 239
Richard 217, 219 B	Butten, William 35	rev Theophilus 289
-	yron, Lord 127	rev Seaborn 238
	yrd, William 278	rev Ward 298
Bean, John 23		Cox, rev John D. D. 299
		Cranfield, Edward 156, 238,
	alfe, hon John 42, 44	268
Bedel, capt Timothy 221		Crosby, dr [Josiah] 328
		Cubitt, Mr 18

Commings Mr 902 30	Farmer Edward Cr	HI.
Cunningham, Ephr M 310	John C 100 01	Haven rev samuel 198,366,
		368
William 310	Nathaniel 383	rev thomas 76
Currier, Moses 15	rev Richard D. D. 67	Heard, joseph 169
	rev Thomas 67	Hicks, benjamin 207
Curtis rev Jonathan 32	Farwell, [Josiah] 305, 306	Hildreth, hosea 217
Cushman rev [Robert] 34	Fiske, rev John 279	Hill, isaac esq 64
Cutt, John 161		hon john 296
	Fitch, rev Jabez 293	
Cutts, Edward jr 198		Hilton, edward 53, 54, 125,
Cutter, C W 64, 217	rev Ebenezer 299	
Cushing rev. James 295	Form Townish 900	william 125, 127, 234
	Fogg, rev Jeremiah 330,	
D. 13.1	331	Hobbs, rev james 366
	Forrest, George 192	Hogg, robert 180, 181
	Foster Ephraim 378	Hodgdon, jonathan 170
Dana, prof James F.	Fowler, Samuel 375	Hopkins, stephen 36
31, 352	Franklin, capt 192	Hosack, david 278
rev Daniel D. D. 222	Benjamin 278	Howe, gen 201
Danforth, Jona 65, 270	Freeman, Asa 217	Howland, john 40
rev Nicholas 65, 269	French, Lieut 305, 306	Hoit, E esq 388
rev Samuel 65, 270	Frost, George 146	Humphreys, david 278
hon Thomas 65, 269		Hunt, john M 180
hon Samuel 270		Hutton, dr 259
Davidson, rev William 334	Funer, Samuel	Hutchinson, ann 236
Davis, hon John 72, 225	G.	J.
Denison, rev John 298		Jackman, moses 376
Dennis, rev John 368, 369	Gambling, Benjamin 197	Jackson, at half
Doddridge, dr Joseph 128	George, Thomas 235	Clement 10
Door, Jonathan 170	George, Thomas 235	
Downing George 130	Gerard Mr 343	george 197
D' I S	Gibbons, Edward 143	goorge 107
Danie Camban 11 100	Gloson, Richard 261, 299	Lefferson thomas 356
Drown, Samuel 170	Gilman, Abigail 152	
Dudley, Joseph 237, 385	gov [John T] 337	Jones, sir william
Paul 278, 279	Daniel 23, 24	thomas 355
rev Samuel 237	hen Peter 356, 361	Johnson admard 142
	Giddings, John 356	Johnson, edward 143
905	Godfrey, Mary 37	Johnston, lev william 301,
237	Gookin, hon Daniel 333	362
		Judson, ann H 160, 190
Dunbar, Charles S 30	Goffe, col John 214, 307,	K.
		Kelly, john esq 217, 219
Dutton, Joanna 71	356	rev william 334
Dustin, Nathaniel 154	Georges, sir F 53, 54	
Dwight, rev Timothy	Goss, S T 64	Kidder rev joseph 79
n n 950 961		Knowles, james 356
Dyke, Mr. 153	Green, dr 22	Knollys, Hanserd 236, 237
E.	Green, Nathaniel 375	T.
Eastman, Richard 97	Gridley, Richard 221	Ladd, capt daniel 22
Robert 6		
		alexander 217
Ellis, hon Caleb113,225,232		Lampson, dr john 214
	Hains, Samuel 261	B
rev John 146, 198,	Hale, rev Moses 295	Langdon, rev samuel 361
268	John 356	Lansing, john jr 207
	Hall, rev Avery 170	Larkham, Thomas 237
Emery, Caleb 254	capt Edward 295	Lathrop, rev john 66
	Hammon, capt 110	Laurens, hon henry 370,
rev. Stephen 335,337		373
Endicot, John 143		Laurence, joseph 322
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	r joseph 322
	rev Timothy 224	LOVOPICH STILLIANS
English, George Bethune 93	rev Timothy 334,	The state of the s
English, George Bethune 93 Estaing, Count 201, 343	rev Timothy 334,	Leavitt, dudley 190, 257
English, George Bethune 93 Estaing, Count 201, 343 Evans, rev Israel 165	rev Timothy 334, 335 Haven, Nathaniel A jr 64	Leavitt, dudley 190, 257 joshua 248
English, George Bethune 93 Estaing, Count 201, 343	rev Timothy 334, 335 Haven, Nathaniel A jr 64 124, 194, 217, 219, 220	Leavitt, dudley 190, 257 joshua 248 Lee, major H 94

Ledyard, col				Pepperell,sir Wm 19	7, 198,
Leverett, john	278	Moor, rev solomon	168	i en	296
Levistone john	71		378	Pickering, hon john	351
Livermore, hon arthur	299	Moore, edward B	97	Pierce Solomon	383
hon samuel	299	rev (Humphrev)		Pike rev james 14	7, 294,
daniel	222		187		295
	, 356	Market William Co. L. C. Control and C. C. Control and Co. C.			143
Livingston, henry B	207				265
Long, majer	190			Pitman mrs elizabeth	
Lovewell, mr	180	Moorhead rev john		Pitts hon james	198
jonathan	180	Morey, israel esq	154	john	198
john	180	Moro, Abbe	258	samuel	198
zaccheus	180	Morse, rev jedidiah 63	. 93.	Plumer hon william	217,
Lowell, george	151		128	SEE	219
		Moulton, capt	110	hon william jr	
Lyro, amos	97		356		170
	388				165
judge (john)	308		204	Poor, gen enoch	
M.	200	Mugford, capt		Porter, asahel	383
Macclintock, john		Mullet, Thomas	308	Powers, capt peter	172
nathaniel	270		13-1-7	rev peter	172
		Newmarch, hon John	198	rev walter	169
273, 278, 332, 362	, 369	Nichols, jonathan	193	Prentice, rev nathani	el 291,
samuel		Noyes, parker	217	TARREST STREET	292
william	273			Prentiss, john	64
william			001	Down	202
Mackintosh, Donald	50	Odlin, rev john	361	Preston, capt	139
	330	Oliver, benjamin L		110	40
Main, rev amos	000	Osborne, Selleck	160		
Marsh, joseph	104	n		rev thomas	33
March, col C	356			rev joseph	369
Mason, capt john 53	3, 54,	Packard, rev hezekiah	280	Prince (a negro)	383
Taxes adjoint Secretary	293	Page capt caleb 180,	181	Putnam, Daniel	153
hon jeremiah	113,		334		217
Acres 100 autobased to 1		Palfrey, rev (john)	195		
Mather, dr cotton 42,					8, 112
		Parker, rev nathan		Ramsay, dr david	371
Martin, Solomon	.39		70	Rayn, Joseph	263
			250	Pand inmes	
Maud, rev daniel			000	Read, james	165
M'clary, andrew 321	, 378	rev Edward L		Reyner, rev john 23	
hon john		james		rev john jr	
		jonas		Richards, joseph	
M'coy, charles 321	, 327	Parrott, hon john F	195	jonathan	170
mrs 323	325	Parsons, joseph	220	Richardson & Lord	31
M'gregore, rev david		rev samuel 298,		Rindge, daniel	356
		william		Ripley, william	156
		Passaconaway			
Mans han rabort 119	117	Patch, Elizabeth	22	Pobbine john	909
Melans, non robert 112	275	Patter matthew	140	Dobarts sont timesh	383
		Patten matthew			
Merrill, rev nathaniel		Peabody, gen nathaniel			170
General State of the last of t	332	370, 372,	373	alexander	23, 24
capt E	356	oliver W B 124,	194	Robinson, col	80
Meserve, col	214	samuel esq	321	rev john	34
Mitchell, Stephen		Peck, professor		rev david	364
rev jonathan		Peirce, col		edward	351
dr samuel L	30				222
		daniel			
Moffatt, col John			200	Roby, Luther	64
Monroe, Ebenezer jr	383	Percy, Lord	383	Roche, capt John	299
jedidiah		Percival, dr james			
robert	383	Peters, rev hugh	266	thomas	71
Montcalm, gen	214	obadiah 23	3, 24	rev john 26	7, 294
Montgomery, madam	198	Penhallow, samuel 117,	197	rev nathaniel	267
wonigomery, madam					
			305	hon nathaniel	267
Moodey, rev joshua	264,				267 364

Russel, rev jonathan		A CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR			265
Rust, rev henry 18,		Thomas general	297		265 265
S.	MIC	hon joshua	351		265
Sabbatis,	324	Thornton matthew	178,	rev habijah	266
Saltonstall, hon nathan-		341,		thomas	266
iel	298	Thurston rev pearson		Welman rev james	154
Salt, henry	93	Tilly edward		Wendell john W	207
Scales, rev james Scammell, col alexan-	172		71	Wentworth benning	117,
der 166, 179,	999	Toothaker dr roger mary	71	frances	196 196
Scott, sir william	191	margaret	71	gov john 196,	
		Townsend sir roger	232	col john	356
CRED CAR	330		366.	john	169
Sedgewick, robert	143		368	MH	356
Sever, rev nicholas		Trickey william	171		196
Severance, benjamin		True rev henry	366		196
Sewall, hon david				West hon benjamin	226
Sheafe, jacob		Tuckney anthony D D		john Westbrook col 64, 108,	22
Sherburne, john S henry	198	Tudor [william] Tufts rev joshua		Wheelwright rev john	91,
Sherman, hon roger		Tyler rev bennet 194,		123, 235,	
rev john	357	U.		Whipple col william	343
		Underhill capt 236.	237	rev joseph	294
Shepard, john W	64	Upham rev thomas C		White peregine	37
Shed, ann	71		217,	william	37
Shurtleff, rev william	290	Min. Dell'eggs 1500	334	Whiton john	154
Smith, capt [john]	123	V.		Whittemore rev Aaron	
lt col	383	Van Dyck col	207	*****	331
daniel esq		A Company of the Comp	271	Whiting rev john	233
jeremiah LL D	225	John Thomas	272	rev joseph	233, 270
william 217,		Joseph	272	nathan	127
William 211,	220		271	rev samuel232	
Southwick solomon esq		Vinson joseph	254	rev samuel	66,
	154	W.			233
	17	Wadsworth capt	41	Whiston william	257
Sparhawk nathaniel	198	Waldron maj [Richard]	91,	Whitehurst john FRS	258
	198	145,	197	Wibird john	294
Standish capt miles 36.	, 52	hon Richard	197,	richard	197
	165	41	239	richard richard	197
Stearns, dr isaac		thomas w	97,	richard	197
isaac		Walker joseph	171	Wiggin andrew	356
rev. josiah	67	ver timothy	151	capt daniel	335
Stevens col ebenezer		294	295	Willard simon	69
ebenezer	152	col timothy	221,	rev samuel	357
rev phinehas	334	HORE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE	995	Williams ahn	959
Sterling gen lord St. john oliver 66,	201	Wallace hon john jr	32	Wilson rev john	298
St. john oliver 66,	233	george	324	Winship thomas	383
Stoddard rev samson	279	Waln robert jr esq	316	Winthrop fitz john	278
Story hon joseph Stuart professor	195	Walsh robert esq 127,	352	john	278
Stuart professor	351	Warner daniel	356	john	278
Strong rev job 261	365	jonathan	931	Wolfe edward	351 216
Strong rev job 361,	31	Washington gen 202,	300	gen james	
Sullivan gen john 200, 2	214	Weare meshech 176	178	Wonolanset	92
	308			Woodman rev joseph	
	333	nathaniel esq	199	Woodward john	257
Т.		Webster john	356		
Taylor silas	278	hon daniel	195	rev samuel D D	191
Thacher dr james 61,	200	rev samuel	220	Worthington william	258
Thompson heniamin	9331	Weeks capt samuel	291	Worthon erekiel	356
I nompson benjamin	200	Tr. 1.1	321	W Olthen ezekiei	
col eben	356	Welch samuel 148,	153	Wright major joseph	

INDEX

TO THE DEATHS OF THE PRINCIPAL PERSONS MENTIONED IN THE APPENDIX.

A.		D.		L
Abbot, reuben	8	Dame, sarah	90	Jenner, edward F. R. S. 32
Adams, peter B esq	72	Dana, rev edmund		6 Jenkins, john 99
Allen lieut W. H.	8	Denison, bailey esq		Jones, hon john 80
Alkiere, john	55	Dewey, dea benoni	4	
Aspinwall, wm M. D.	39	Ducket, sir george	2	Name of the control o
Asgill, sir charles	87,	Duncan, hon john	39	
Arrowsmith, A.	55	F		Kendall, lieut temple 7, 8
В.		Edmunds, esther	10	17
Bacheller, Dr. wm	87	Elliston, roger H. esq	56	177 1 1 1
Baldwin, capt caleb		Elliot, samuel		Kidder, benjamin esq 7
Barstow, benjamin	46	Eppes, hon john W.	8	1 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1
Barnard, mary	92	F.	0	samuel P esq 7
Batchelder, lieut A.	102	Farmer, capt james	109	Kimball, hannah 40
Bayley, hannah	8	Fisher, john esq.	46	
Betton, hon silas	1	Franklin, wm T.		Lallemand, baron H. 87
Beauharnois, prince E		Frisbie, prof levi	6	IT t t t
Blair, rev asa	23	Foster, major david C	-	17
Blackwell, col john	80	Foster, hon dwight	. A6	Locke, dea john 32
Blanch, col thomas	79	dates, non dwight	30	Loring, rev henry L. 89
Bloomfield, gen joseph	91	G.		Loundes um III D 15
robert	91	Gardner, elizabeth	99	M.
Boardman, hon E		George gideon	8	Mansfield, capt john 55
Bradford, seth		Gibson, david esq	87	Marshall cant wm
Brazer, samuel esq		Granger, hon gideon	15	Mason, capt russell 98
Bridge, col eben	23	Gray, capt james		Means, hon robert 16
Brooks, dr ephraim	72	Greenwood, nathaniel	80	Meckheimer, col john 99
Bowman, robert .	88	Griswold, gen S.	79	Meigs, col return J. 31
Buckley, gen felix	100	Suion, maj isaac	98	Melendy, lieut peter 47
Burd, gen benj	99	H.		Mellish, john esq 15
rebecca	99 F	Hadley, capt george	98	Milne, rev dr 32
Bunten, andrew	55 F	Iadlock, abigail	16	McInstry, rev wm 87
C.	F	laines, rev cotton	47	Moore, rev zeph S. D.D. 72
Cabot, hon george	39 F	Hall, P. mumford	55	0.
Cadwallader, col L.		Iaven, henry		Olin, hon gideon 23
Cahoon, gen john	99 H	lawkins, daniel esq	83	Orr, hon john 15
Callender, joseph		laslett, gov joseph	99	Osgood, rev david D. D. 6
Campbell, col wm.	99 F	leckewelder, rev john	23	P.
Carnot	88 H	lendrick, garret	56	Parker, hon james 7
Chauncey, hon charles	46 H	Ienman, mary		Parsons, rev david D. D. 46
Church, rev aaron	46 H	lecbert, lieut richard	72	Pearce, varney · 79
Christian, prof edward		litchcock, rev roger		Pearson, joseph esq 40
Cotton, rev abishai	23 H	Iolmes, col samuel		Phillips, hon john 55
Coombe, william		Iomans, col ben	103	miriam 46
Cornelius, dr elias		lomer, william		Pickman, catharine 46
Cornwallis, marquis		looker, col N.	55	Pinckney, hon wm 6
Cummings, rev henry	H	lunt, col asahel		Pius VII. pepe 91
D. D.	85	hon jona		Poor, dea benjamin 47
Cushing, rev john D. D.	46 H	unter, rev andrew	311	Prescott, mary 40
Cutler, rev manassehD.D.	.79 H	unewell, R. esq		Putnam, gen rufus 87
Currier, john esq		utton, charles F. R. S.	. 32	*The notice of the death
Curtis, samuel esq	7	I		of Gen. Putnam was pre-
	03 In	gersoll, hon jona		nature. He is still living.
	5-			are is still living.
	-			

23		83	Walton, rev joseph	7
				7
6	Stevens, gen eben	87	Welch, samuel	40
100	col samuel	102	Wesley sarah	32
103	Stone, rev eliab C.			100
32	Strickland, rev john			
				92
47	john, esq			99
55	T.			86
16	Ticknor, col elisha	0.130	The state of the s	7
1	Tillotson, J. M. esq.			91
103	Treadwell, hon john	79	Woodbury james	31
80	Trevett, capt john	99		72
		99		91
31	V.			7
40	Van Ness, william W.			80
87	W.	93	Y	2026
40	Wadsworth, george esq.	91	Yates, gen andrew	79
32	Wallace, dr isaac	7	Control of the County of Print of	iqe.Px
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. N. B. An Index, containing a reference to every subject, or person, mentioned in the present volume, will be forwarded with the No. for January, 1824. It is intended also, to complete the weather journals, and the register of deaths, &c. for December, so that in binding, the volume may comprise the entire year.

Commence of the editor having determined the editor having the editor having the editor with the editor profess to the volume for the present year. It briefly profess care provide the editor of the history are history and the editor of the editor of the history are determined to the editor of the history and the editor of the editor the been sited remarked, that exists of this into without any perty discrement, detailing from marks of this into the work excess at they work, and proceeding the most interesting actions the should appear in American Reversepers. It of their tradition to the standard tradition of the standard tradition hers of "Cincinnatio," will be continued in a regular series, so long as the health of the venerable author will permit. The Ecclesianical History of this State, commenced in one of the August, will be continued. They are written by centleman well versed in the history and antiquities of the State and contain, it is believed, a better account of our church an is to be found any where else.